The New-York Times.

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THE CAVALRY RAID.

The Defences of Richmond Entered.

A Fight There with a Rebel Battery.

Great Destruction of Railroads, Canals and Bridges.

Prisoners Captured, Mills Burned and Supplies Destroyed.

DARING EXPEDITION OF COL. DAHLGREN.

SUBLIME AUDACITY OF KILPATRICK.

He Fights All Day Inside the Rebel Works.

He Camps at Night Just Outside the City.

The Rebel Capital Again Thrown into a Panic.

Official Dispatches from Generals Kilpatrick and Butler.

Full Details from Our Special Correspondent.

Williamsburgh, Friday, March 4.

That Brig.-Gen. Kilpatrick had started on an expedition to the vicinity of Richmond with a considerable cavalry force and some artillery is generally known to the reading public. The special and most important object of that expedition is not so generally known, and I am not at liberty here to state it. It is sufficient to say, however, that in every other respect it was a complete success, resulting in the destruction of millions of dollars worth of public property belonging to or used by the Confederate Government of the so-called seceded States—property, some of which cannot be replaced at all, and the whole of it valuable to the rebel Government as a means of carrying on their infernal schemes against the United States. Miles of railroad track on the two principal roads over which Lee transports his supplies for the Northern army of Virginia, have been so thoroughly destroyed, that some time must elapse before the roads can be put in running order again; depots of commissary, ordnance and quartermaster's stores were burnt or destroyed; no less than six grist-mills and one saw-mill, principally at work for the rebel army, were burnt; six canal boats loaded with grain, several locks on the James River Canal, and the almost invaluable coal pits at Manikin's Bend, were destroyed. It is proper to say what every one with the expedition believes, that had it not been for the false information of a guide, the principal object in starting the expedition would have been accomplished. The man who thus dared to trifle with the welfare of his country, when it became evident that one of the most important objects would prove a failure through his willful connivance, was immediately hanged upon the spot; thus meeting a fate he so richly deserved.

The command had moved forward to far within the enemy's lines long before any alarm was given to the authorities at Richmond or Gen. Lee, and when it did become known in Richmond that a force of Union cavalry had crossed the Rapidan, so secret and well-planned had been the expedition by Gen. Pleasonton, and so well executed by Gen. Kilpatrick, they had not the most distant idea of its whereabouts, when, in fact, the command was at that time almost within sight of Richmond, and a few hours later was hurling leaden messengers of death from a battery placed inside the defences of that city into its very suburbs.

The details of this movement, so far as it may be proper, I shall proceed to give nearly in the order in which they transpired. The command left Stevensburgh, Va., on Sunday night last the 28th ult., and crossing Ely's Ford, on the Rapidan—thence by rapid marches to Spottsylvania, Beaver Dam Station, on the Virginia Central Railroad, to the fortifications of Richmond, crossing the Virginia Central Railroad and the Chickahominy River near the Meadows, the White House Railroad a little East of Tunstall's Station, thence to New-Kent Court-house, and Williamsburgh Court-house, where the command arrived on Thursday last—having been in the saddle nearly all the time from Sunday night—a period of four days, and during the most of that time the men were supplied from rebel larders and their horses from rebel granaries. Nearly three hundred prisoners were captured, several hundred horses were pressed into the service, and hundreds of negroes availed themselves of this opportunity to come within our lines—thereby depleting the producing class of the Rebel Confederacy of just so many able-bodied men.

As before stated, the command left Stevensburgh Sunday evening, and moved toward Ely's Ford. Forty men, under the immediate command of Mr. Hogan—a well-known scout—had the advance. The first of the enemy were met within one mile of the ford—a picket, to give notice should anything like an enemy approach. This picket, composed of four men, by a little strategy was gobbled, with their horses and accoutrements, without firing a shot or doing anything to alarm the reserve on the other side of the river—a force consisting of thirteen men, one Captain, one Lieutenant and eleven privates. Hogan and his party gained the opposite bank, and the night being cloudy, succeeded in enveloping the reserve before they discovered his presence, and captured all but three. From these prisoners the important fact was ascertained that nothing whatever was known by the rebel authorities of the movement then on foot for their discomfiture. Col. Ulric Dahlgren, accompanied by Maj. Cook, of the Second New-York Cavalry, and a small party of picked men, took the advance after crossing the Rapidan, and, as they had a special mission to perform, some account of it will be given elsewhere. The main command moved along with rapidity, taking the road to Spottsylvania Court-house. The night was cloudy, and betokened rain; but the roads were good, and every one was pleasant and hopeful. "Let the storm hold off 24 hours, and then I don't care," said a prominent officer of the command. Spottsylvania was reached late at night; no halt was made, however, and the corps moved rapidly forward to Beaver Dam, on the Virginia Central Railroad. Capt. Estes and Lieut. Wilson, with a party of men, dashed so suddenly upon this place that the telegraph operator was a prisoner before he had time to announce the arrival of the Yankees—much to his chagrin, for all the other telegraph lines had been cut, and Jeff. Davis, in his anxiety to know what was going on had been telegraphing that station every hour in the day for inrormation. This place was reached at about 5 o'clock P. M. Monday, and the work of destruction was at once commenced. Small parties were sent up and down the railroad to tear up the track, burn the culverts and bridges, and destroy the rails by heating and bending them; this was comparatively an easy task, for there were thousands of cords of pine wood—all of which was burned—piled along the track, this being a wood station; a large new brick freight house, 100 by 25 feet, the telegraph office, passenger depot, engine house, water-tank, several cars, and a number of outbuildings, were all set on fire. While the command was engaged in this work of destruction, a picket reported the approach of a train loaded with troops from the direction of Richmond, and here commenced the first fighting. Gen. Kilpatrick advanced a column to capture the train, if possible, but the enemy had seen the smoke of the burning station, and approached cautiously. They came on, however, to within two miles of the station, and a portion of the troops were disembarked. A small force was advanced to meet them, and in a charge our troops captured two officers and thirty men. The enemy then fled. Several parties were sent out from this point to destroy the railroad at other points, and bridges on important roads. Maj. Hall, of the Sixth New-York Cavalry with a party went to destroy the Fredericksburgh and Richmond Railroad bridge over the South Anna, at Taylorville, but found the place guarded by the Maryland rebel battalion of rebel infantry, who had two pieces of artillery. This command was absent some time on important service, and did not rejoin the main column until the following day in front of Richmond. Not returning at the time expected, a detachment under Capt. Hull, of the Second New-York, was sent out on a mission, and to find out the whereabouts of Maj. Hall's party. Hall ran across a superior force and had a brisk skirmish, in which he lost five men, and was forced to retire. Another party under Capt. Plum and Lieut. Lord was also sent off and returned in safety. The main command, just at nightfall Monday moved forward and during the night crossed the South Anna River. Here the advance had a skirmish with an infantry picket near Taylorsville, and dispersed them. The men crossed, a brief halt was made to feed, when the column at daylight moved "on to Richmond," before which, and within the second line of defences, a position was taken at 10½ o'clock the same morning. On the way Kilby Station on the Fredericksburgh road was destroyed, and Lieut. Whitaker, of Gen. Kilpatrick's Staff, blew up a stone bridge near Kilby Station, and the track and culverts were destroyed all along in that vicinity. Lieut. Boyce, of the Fifth New-York Cavalry, with 12 men, cut the track and destroyed the telegraph at Guinea Station.

Tuesday, at 10½ o'clock A. M., found the command passing the outer earthworks on the Brook turnpike, within 3½ miles of Richmond. The arrival of Yankee troops was entirely unexpected, and the indignation of some very good-looking women, standing in front of houses at the roadside, excited much amusement. The advance captured several men on picket duty belonging to the citizen soldiery of Richmond, without firing a shot—and while waiting for the main column to come up, citizens were stopped and questioned with the utmost freeeom—they, of course, did not know who their questioners were. Here was obtained a copy of the *Examiner* and *Dispatch* fresh from the press that morning announcing some rumors about a brigade of Yankee cavalry having crossed the Rapidan. What their astonishment must have been one hour later to hear Kilpatrick's guns may be imagined but not described. Moving forward to within the second line of defences going toward the city, the skirmishers encountered the first shots from near the third line, or what is known as Battery No. 9. Guns were opened on both sides, and a strong line of skirmishers was thrown out. Captain Bacon, with others, charged the Johnnys, and drove them inside their works, and a desultory firing was kept up until between 4 and 5 o'clock in the evening, when, for some reason then unknown, the command of Col. Dahlgren not appearing, Gen. Kilpatrick decided to fall back. The enemy had burned the bridge across Brook Creek in rear of the command, and the column turned off upon the Meadows Road, crossing the Fredericksburgh and Richmond Railroad, and destroying everything within reach. At night, the command went into camp at a place six miles from Richmond, and two miles from the Chickahominy; there was a a slight fall of rain and sleet, and the men built fires, cooked their chickens and bacon, and had turned in for a few hours sleep; but as all persons are doomed to disappointment at some time or other, so it was their lot on this occasion. At about 10½ o'clock, just as the command was fairly asleep—except those on duty—the Rebels opened a two gun battery upon the camp of Gen. Davies' Brigade, and immediately after charged the camp of the Seventh Michigan. The men, though taken entirely by surprise, seized their carbines, and under Col. Litchfield, supported by the First Vermont, Col. Preston, handsomely repulsed the enemy—who owing to the camp fires, had decidedly the advantage over our troops, owing to their occupying a position between the enemy and the camp fires. After forcing the enemy back, the Commanding-General decided to move his command again, so to be ready for any emergency at daylight. In this affair a number of horses were killed, and a few were stampeded by the shrieking shell rushing through the midnight air. The scene, all things considered, was not a very fascinating one to a man of tender nerves. Several men were wounded, and Col. Litchfield, who is missing, it is feared is also wounded. The enemy had the exact range of Gen. Davies' headquarters, but he remained at his post during the whole attack, which lasted three-quarters of an hour, and was loudly cheered by his command for the noble conduct he displayed on this occasion. The enemy did not seem disposed to follow the rear guard, and the command moved forward, without interruption, toward the Pamunkey River. The enemy had burned all the boats in this river, so that if it had been desirable to cross, such a movement was entirely impracticable; Gen. Kilpatrick, therefore decided to move across the White House Railroad, and down the Peninsula. During the day, Capt. Mitchell of the Second New-York, with the bulk of Col. Dahlgren's command, rejoined the main column, and great was the rejoicing thereat, for nothing had been heard from it since the previous Sunday night. The enemy, Tuesday night and all day Wednesday and Wednesday night, hovered all about the command, and picket skirmishing was almost constantly going on in different directions. Wednesday morning, at about 9 o'clock, a large force of cavalry came upon the rear of the column. Gen. Kilpatrick was not unprepared for this, and decided to give them battle. The First Vermont, under Lieut.-Col. Preston, ably assisted by Capts. Grant and Cummings, and the First Maine, bore the brunt of this fight, which lasted something over an hour; while the Sixth Michigan and other regiments of Gen. Davies' Brigade were in position to render whatever assistance might be necessary. Only one charge was made, and that was by Company A, First Maine, led on by Capt. Estes, A. A. G., and Capt. Cole, when five of the enemy were captured. The enemy, satisfied no doubt that they could not scare the command away, sullenly retired, but when the command moved forward harassed the rear and flanks. Several times an offer was made, but they refused to accept the offer of battle. On this day (Wednesday) several refugees from Richmond came into camp, and reported the presence of Capt. Wilson, of the Second Ohio, who had escaped from the Richmond Bastile, near at hand. For some reason, however, best known to himself, he did not join the command. Wednesday, also, Lieut. Whitaker was sent to destroy Tunstall's Station, on the White House Railroad, but upon arriving there, much to his astonishment, he found the place in flames. From negroes in the vicinity he ascertained that a column of Union cavalry from Gen. Butler's Department had just left there. This was the first intimation of assistance being so near at hand. Thursday morning, Gen. Kilpatrick moved toward New-Kent Court-house, and on the way met Col. Spear, in command of a cavalry force, looking after Gen. Kilpatrick's command. The meeting was a gratifying one on both sides. Near New-Kent Court-house, the command came across the first negro troops they had ever seen. Here was a full brigade which had been marched up; and, as the cavalry passed by, cheer after cheer was given by both commands. No brigade ever made a better appearance or a better impression upon those who, for the first time, saw colored troops. A mountain of prejudice was removed in an instant. Between New-Kent to Williamsburgh, the column was more or less annoyed by bushwhackers; ten of these rascals were captured. Of our men, one was killed, several were wounded, and one or two horses were killed.

COL. DAHLGREN'S EXPEDITION.

Col. Dahlgren, with a picked command, after leaving the main column, went to Frederick Hall, on the Virginia Central Railroad, destroyed that road and the telegraph line, and captured twelve officers who were there on court-martial duty. The James River Canal was then struck eight miles east of Goochland Court-house, and between there and Wertham Creek an immense amount of property was destroyed. Six grist-mills in full operation, a saw-mill, six canal-boats loaded with grain, several locks of the canal, works at the coal-pits at Manikin's Bend, and the barn of Secretary Seddon, were all destroyed. It was at this point that Col. Dahlgren discovered that his guide had deceived him, so as to thwart the principal object of the expedition, and he was immediately hanged to the nearest tree. The command then struck the Plank Road and moved on to Richmond from a westerly direction, and when within three miles of that city had a lively skirmish with some rebel infantry. This was late Tuesday afternoon, and about the time Gen. Kilpatrick retired from the Brook turnpike. Could the command have been there three hours earlier the results of the expedition might have been still more satisfactory than now. Finding the force too large to operate against with any prospect of success, and not knowing the whereabouts or fate of the main colum, Col. D. decided to fall back, and if possible reach that column, destroying property on the way. Col. Dahlgren and Major Cook, with about 100 men, went a different route from the main portion of the column, commanded by Captain Mitchell. The latter came in on Wednesday, as stated above; but of the other command nothing is certainly known. A prisoner, however, states that a Colonel with one foot had been captured.

The loss of the whole command by straggling and in every other way will not probably exceed 150 men, and after three days' rest the horses and men will be ready for duty again wherever their services may be needed.

E. A. PAUL.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Saturday, March 5.

The following dispatches have been received at headquarters here:

Headquarters, Fortress Monroe, March 4, 1864.

To the President:

I forward the annexed account from Gen. Kilpatrick:

Yorktown, March 4, 1864.

General: Col. Dahlgren was directed to make a diversion with 500 men on the James River. He attacked at 4 P. M. Tuesday, and drove the enemy in on Richmond.

The main attack having failed, Col. Dahlgren attempted to rejoin me near the meadow bridges.

He and Col. Cook were with the advance guard.

Some fifty men became separated from his main force, since which nothing has been heard from him.

The main force reached me with slight loss.

I have hopes that he may yet come in.

(Signed.) J. KILPATRICK,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding Expedition.

In addition, a rebel deserter informs one of my aids that a one-legged Colonel and about one hundred men were taken prisoners.

I shall hear by flag of truce on Sunday night, and will telegraph again.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

Destructive Fire in Boston.

Boston, Saturday, March 5.

The extensive drug and medicine establishment of Weeks & Potter, No. 170 Washington-street, was destroyed by fire this morning. The building extended through from Washington to Hawley-street. It was valued at $130,000, and was owned by the heirs of the late Francis Amory, and insured for only $20,000. Only the walls remain standing.

The stock of Messrs. Weeks & Potter, valued at $140,000, was insured for $84,500, mostly in Boston and New-England offices.

Major-Gen. Hancock in Boston.

Boston, Saturday, March 5.

Major-Gen. Hancock made a short address to the assembly of merchants in the Exchange, to-day, in aid of filling up the Second Veteran Corps, of which he is commander, to 50,000 men. He was listened to with much interest, and liberal subscriptions were made to the cause.

GEN. GRANT'S DEPARTMENT.

GEN. SHERMAN MOVING BACK LIESURELY.

One of His Corps Has Reached Jackson.

The Mississippi Railroads Utterly Destroyed.

Cairo, Saturday, March 5.

A private letter received at Memphis from Vicksburgh, 27th ult., says: "The Seventeenth Army Corps, under command of Gen. McPherson, is back at Jackson, where it is expected to remain for the present. Gen. Sherman and the remainder of his force are also en route for the same place.

All the railroads on Gen. Sherman's route are utterly destroyed."

The War in Kentucky.

Louisville, Ky., Saturday, March 5.

Gen. Grant arrived this evening en route for Washington.

Judge Purtle, in the Chancery Court yesterday, decided that an assignment from disloyal firms for security of their credits generally, to be void.

A GUERRILLA SHOT.

Cave City, Ky., Saturday, March 5.

The noted guerrilla, Captain, *alias* Col. Richardson, en route northward as a prisoner, while attempting to escape, was shot dead by Capt. Stone of the Thirty-seventh Kentucky.

The War in the Southwest.

Cairo, Saturday, March 5.

The steamer *Rocket*, from Vicksburgh, 27th, arrived this afternoon with 47 guerrilla prisoners, captured at various times by the Marine Brigade. They belonged to bands who have been firing into steamers along the river. Among them are two Lieutenants and one Captain.

Memphis papers of the 3d contain no news of interest. Cotton is flat; good Middling 69c.; strictly ditto 68c.

The river has risen four feet in three days, and continues to rise.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ANOTHER REBEL DEMONSTRATION IMMINENT.

REPORTED HANGING OF NEGRO SOLDIERS.

Newbern, N. C., Monday, Feb. 29.

The body of Capt. Westervilt, of the late gunboat *Underwriter*, has been found in the river with a bullet through the head, which confirms the report that he resisted the enemy to the last in a most desperate manner, with revolver in hand.

The firemen, together with all citizens from 18 to 50, are under orders to be ready at a moment's notice to meet the enemy, who is said to be massing a large force for a final attempt to repossess Newbern, Plymouth and Washington. The attack, which will be of a most formidable character, may take place at any moment.

The report that a large fleet of gunboats are on their way here, accompanied with reinforcements for our army, has encouraged all with the belief that with this aid we can resist successfully any effort the enemy may make to capture these important points. There has been a sad lack of gunboats in these waters, especially at Newbern. They are indispensable to our safety. Should the proper authorities withhold them from us, the country will hold those authorities to a severe accountability.

The Newbern *Times* says:

"We are informed that the rebel General in command at Kinston, in this State, has hung several members of the Second North Carolina regiment (white) captured by him in the recent movement upon Newbern."

The same paper says:

"An army of 50,000 Union soldiers marching to the heart of North Carolina, giving the assurance of protection from Confederate vengeance, would insure the political conquest of the State.

We wish that our authorities at Washington realized more earnestly the importance of positive military movements in this State.

Viewed simply in a military light, an army of 50,000 men here could effect all that the Army of the Potomac has been three years in vain attempting to accomplish. With a force of that number, we could *take and hold* both the grand lines of railroad communication through this State, by which the rebel army in Virginia is replenished and fed. Cut off his supplies from the South and Southwest, and Lee *must* evacuate Virginia or starve. With this retirement, Washington is relieved, and Richmond is ours."

FROM ALBANY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Albany, Saturday, March 5, 1864.

A discussion of an important character, for which some preparation had been made, occurred in the Senate to-day. The discussion began some days ago, on the application of five distinct and separate parties who had neglected to file their claims for canal damages within the time specified by law. These several parties had united in the effort to obtain the passage of a single bill, including all of their names, which should relieve them from disability under the statute of limitations. The point made against the bill was, that it was in violation of that clause of the State Constitution which provides that no *private or local* bill shall embrace more than one subject, which shall be stated in the title. The question was then raised whether this was, in the meaning of the Constitution, a private bill. To establish a rule and draw a line between public and private bills was the object sought in the discussion. This was discussed at length upon broad grounds to-day, and authorities had been consulted and were cited in regard to it. Senator Folger cited a decision of the courts to show that an act like the bill under consideration had been decided by the courts to be a private act. He took the ground that a bill to be public must be of such a character that, if passed, it shall, or may affect in some direct way, the public at large. Senator Murphy thought it important to make a clear distinction between general acts and public acts. The Senator who had preceded him seemed to confound the two, in his view. Every public act was not necessarily general, although every general act was necessarily public. The bill under consideration was public, because it affected the public who had the taxes to pay, that would satisfy their claims. That which affects the other public proprietary interest, the public treasury, was, in his view, a public act. Senator Folger could not coincide in the views expressed with reference to there being a distinction between general and public acts. According to the definition that had been given of a public act, every act would be a public act; for it would affect in some remote way the public welfare. The true way to discriminate was to consider what would be the outward effect of a bill when passed. Would it benefit or affect the public or individuals, was the question. The provision in the Constitution was intended to prohibit "log-rolling" by uniting several private interests to support a single bill, in which all these interests were combined. Senator Havens doubted whether it would be advisable for the present Senate to change the rule of practice that had hitherto prevailed. Many bills like the one under consideration had passed previous Legislatures, as the journals proved. It should be remembered that the bill did not propose any action with reference to the merit of the claims. Senator Hobbs thought it unwise to take any legislative action that would involve constitutional doubts. The parties had no right to join their claims, and it would be a practical way of disposing of the bill to require these claims to be separated.

The new roll of practice involved in the above discussion was virtually established, by striking out, in Committee of the Whole, from the bill, all the names but one; and in the Senate the bill was ordered recommitted to the Committee on Claims with instructions to report five separate bills.

The review of Gen. Ledlie's Brigade, yesterday, in front of the Capitol, gave occasion for the passage of a resolution by the Assembly, of importance to the credit and honor of the State. Mr. Weaver, of Oneida, called the attention of the Assembly, last evening, to the fact that suitable quarters were not furnished for the regiments which, from time to time, stop at Albany on their return from the field of war. At his suggestion, the Assembly adopted a resolution as follows:

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the Governor, Secretary of State and Comptroller be authorized to take such action for the proper reception of returning volunteers, and for the comfort and health of the recruits at the several rendevous and places of enlistment, as they may deem proper and necessary, and to expend, within three months, such sums of money, out of the appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars of 1863, made for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers, not exceeding in all twenty-five thousand dollars, as may in their judgment be needed for these objects; provided, that not more than eight thousand dollars shall be expended in any one locality.

The probability of a change in the tax laws in relation to exemptions is not very great. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the House, on Thursday evening, ordered to a third reading, after protracted debate, a bill providing that no property in the State shall be exempt from taxation, was laid upon the table last evening. This indicates that the determination of the Assembly, hastily arrived at upon this subject, is at least wavering.

Albany, Saturday, March 5.

In the Assembly this afternoon Mr. Crooke reported the bill amendatory of the militia law. It suspends the enrollment and commutation as therein provided for; changes the organization of the militia to the elective system, and renders supernumerary officers created without election; gives the organization 30 days to reorganize by election; provides that the clothing and uniforms worn out in the service of the United States be replaced first, and then that regiments be supplied in the order of their organization; takes away from the Commander-in-Chief the power of appointment and displacing officers under section 95; restores organization, &c., to general and regimental officers; appropriates $250,000 for general purposes and $100,000 for arms.

The following is a resolution offered by Mr. Brandreth in the Assembly to-day, and which lies on the table:

Resolved, That Abraham Lincoln has endeared himself to every American patriot, and shown himself deserving of a reëlection to the high position which he has filled so far with credit, honor and ability.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Saturday, March 5.

BILLS REPORTED.

Amending the Morrisania Fire Department Act.

Equalizing the term of office of the King's County Supervisors.

Against amending the New-York Riot Act. Agreed to.

Authorizing the New-York authorities to convey certain lands to the Hebrew Benevolent Society.

Against the bill relative to District Courts in New-York. Agreed to.

Releasing certain lands to the Society of the Most Holy Redeemer.

Making an appropriation for bounties to volunteers.

Incorporating the Buffalo Society for the Protection of Destitute Catholic Children.

Relative to the Department of Charities and Corrections in New-York.

For the more effectual punishment of drunkenness and vagrancy in New-York.

Relative to statistical records in New-York.

To establish the Inebriate Asylum of New-York.

For the better regulation of the State Inebriate Asylum.

The Brooklyn Market Bill.

Mr. White presented the majority report.

Relative to the Troy High School; the effect of the bill is to admit colored children to said school.

Mr. Murphy dissents.

BILLS NOTICED.

Relative to Cannon-street Baptist Church School in Brooklyn.

To incorporate the Missionary Society of St. Paul.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Incorporating the Iowa Homestead act.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Saturday, March 5.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Perry—Amending the Metropolitan Police act relative to salaries.

By Mr. Bryant—A minority report on the same subject.

By Mr. Crooke—To amend the National Guard Law.

By Mr. A. Andrews—To incorporate the Staten Island Savings Bank.

Also amending the charter of the Westchester County Savings Bank.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Berry—To amend the act to suppress intemperance.

By Mr. Benedict—To amend the act relative to frauds in improvements.

Also, to amend the act relative to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

By Mr. Weaver—To compel corporations or individuals holding bonds to pay taxes thereon.

By Mr. Howell—For a railroad in Thirtieth-street and other streets in New-York.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Wilkins—Against compromise with slaveholders for the confiscation and division of the lands of the South. Tabled.

By Mr. Brandreth—Indorsing President Lincoln.

Adjourned.

Synopsis of Bills Befofe the Legislature.

THE NEW-YORK POLICE.

Mr. Perry, from the Committee on Cities, reported an increase of pay for the police, as follows: Captains, $1,400; Sergeants, $1,050; Patrolmen, $900.

Mr. Bryant made a minority report, embracing the original bill, in accordance with the petition of the force, providing an increase of 25 per cent., making $1,000 for the patrolmen. His written report was based upon the argument that in ten years the rate had not been increased, while the cost of living must have increased 75 per cent., and that the character of the force must become deteriorated. He also claimed to act in accordance with the unanimous resolution of the Board of Supervisors, the request of all the members of the New-York delegation, and in view of the fact that there was no remonstrance.

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGES.

Senator Strong introduced a bill, providing that it shall not be necessary for the several clerks in whose office notices of pendency of actions for the foreclosure of mortgages are required to be filed, to index the names of any parties to such proceedings, except the names of the mortgage and of the persons owning or claiming to own the mortgaged premises, or some part thereof, or some interest therein, and such clerks shall not be required to file any notice unless the names of such mortgagors shall be plainly designated on such notice by writing the names of the parties to be indexed at the foot of said notice.

SURROGATES COURTS.

Senator Havens introduced a bill providing that Sec. 9 of Chap. 362 of the laws of 1863, is hereby amended by adding after the words "limited by statute," at the end of the first paragraph, the words "and the fees so charged may be received by said clerk to his own use."

Sec. 2, Provides that the Board of Supervisors may authorize the Surrogate's Court a Clerk at a salary not to exceed $500, to be paid when such clerk is actually employed; provided that whenever such clerk shall be appointed and paid, all fees for services performed by the 1st section of this Act to receive to his own use, shall be received by the Surrogate and paid over to the County Treasurer.

TAXING PERSONS HOLDING UNITED STATES BONDS OR SECURITIES.

Mr. Weaver introduced a bill providing that there shall be levied and collected in the same manner as other taxes are levied and collected, an annual tax of —— upon the income of persons and corporations within the State derived from interest upon treasury notes, or other securities of the United States; upon the income of all banking or other corporations doing the business of banking in this State; upon United States Stocks, Bonds, &c.

NEW-YORK DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

Mr. Benedict introduced an amendment to the laws in relation to this institution, by adding: "The Supervisors of any county in this State from which pupils may be selected whose parents are unable to furnish them with suitable clothing, are hereby authorized to raise in each year for this purpose, from such county, the sum of $30."

SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

Mr. Perry introduced a bill amending the 22d section of the act passed April 16, 1857, by providing that it shall be read as follows: The penalties imposed by the act except the penalties provided for by sections 8, 15 and 19, shall be sued for and recovered by the Commissioners of Excise in their own name, and paid over to the Treasurer of the county for the support of the poor of the county.

AMERICAN ART ABROAD.

Art—Artists in Italy—Powers, Mead and Jackson in Florence—Rogers, Story, Mozier and others in Rome.

Paris, Friday, Feb. 12, 1864.

As the war news at home flags a little in interest, while the Union armies await the coming Spring, would you like to hear something, through an old correspondent, in regard to the triumphs of our countrymen abroad in the peaceful field of art? This I am happy to offer you from notes jotted down during a recent, though somewhat brief sojourn in Rome and Florence. The studios of American artists residing in Italy contain at present an unusual number of finished and unsold works. This results from the fact that while the war in America—by enriching hundreds who never possessed affluence before—has largely stimulated the demand for European *finery*, it has at the same time diminished the fortunes of many persons of cultivation and refinement, who formerly were accustomed to gratify their elegant tastes by liberal patronage of high art. It is to be hoped that men of means, whose attention has not hitherto been directed to this prolific mine of treasure, when seeking gems with which to adorn their *salons* and galleries, will no longer overlook or ignore it. But to the artists and their works.

POWERS AND HIS STUDIO.

Let us begin with Florence—for there is the studio of Powers, who has long ranked so high in the estimation of his countrymen, and whose fame is world-wide. Mr. Powers was in London when we visited his studio, engaged, among other things, in modeling a bust of Almon W. Griswold, of New-York; but ample opportunity was accorded us to examine his numerous busts—both ideals and portraits, as well as his larger works. I need say nothing of his "America" and his "California," for their beauties have been often described, and, I am sure, never exaggerated. Powers' latest work is an "Eve," not yet finished, in marble. In pose and sentiment it differs materially from this artist's original treatment of the same subject. The figure is nude, and exquisitely graceful and refined. With one hand pressing upon her breast, and the face turned upward, the mother of our race, in her entire air, as in every lineament, touchingly expresses the sorrow which has overtaken her, as the penalty of Original Sin. I need add nothing to the declaration that Powers' "Eve" is quite equal to any of his former works. Among his recent busts is a splendid one of George Peabody, and another of Mrs. Powers—each the perfection of portraiture in marble.

Of Mr. Hart's works I am able to say nothing from personal observation, as I did not find him at home. The model of his statue of Henry Clay, ordered for Kentucky, I was informed was nearly completed, and bids fair to prove a decided success.

MEAD AND HIS "ECHO."

L. G. Mead, Jr., of Vermont, whose snow figure of the "Recording Angel" attracted so much attention even before he had settled upon Art as his profession, and which won him the anonymous encouragement and patronage of the late Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, opened a studio in Florence a few months ago. Young, modest and retiring, his achievements are, nevertheless, winning for him an abundant crop of good opinion, to say nothing of the more substantial evidences of popular favor which are beginning to cheer his ambitious steps. His first work finished in Italy was made to order of W. W. Corcoran, the Washington banker, a well-known and enlightened patron of American art. "Echo," as it is called, is a female figure, thirty-six inches in height, entirely without drapery, but so refined in treatment that the most fastidious beholder is completely absorbed in its beauties, and fails entirely to experience the sense of indelicacy often suggested by nude statues in marble. The idea intended to be embodied is so simply and yet forcibly expressed that we perceive it at a glance. The figure stands lightly upon one foot—the other being raised slightly upon tiptoe. One hand holds a horn, which we see has just been sounded; the other is raised toward the ear, as she stands with head erect, in an attitude of intense attention, listening for the return of her notes echoed from some opposing height. The figure is wonderfully delicate and feminine, and the pose as unsurpassably graceful, light and airy as an "echo" should be. Indeed, the easy naturalness pervading this and all of Mr. Mead's works can never fail to impress the visitor.

"Joseph, the Dreamer," and "Sappho, Meditating the Plunge," are too small statuettes, of which copies were ordered by a New-Yorker before the originals had fairly left Mr. Meal's studio for Paris. "Joseph," a fine, muscular figure, is presented to us at the point of time when he has just been sold by his brethren to the Egyptian traders. The strikingly thoughtful air given to the future "Prime Minister" shows us that he has already entered upon his significant dreamings. "Sappho" represents the unfortunate maiden, with her no longer tuneful lyre at her feet, her mantle thrown carelessly over an arm, and her grandly beautiful Grecian face, expressive of despair too deep for moanings or tears, standing upon the Lucadian rock, gazing upon the welcome flood in which she is about to extinguish life and its sorrows. The pathetic story is admirably told in the marble. Indeed, both these statuettes, though of miniature size only, are large enough to speak for themselves, and to narrate their own histories with a mute eloquence that is irresistible.

THE BATTLE STORY.

But the artist is now chiefly engaged in modeling his first group. It is nearly completed in clay, and we see at once that it is *The Battle Story.* A war-worn soldier, seated, with a young sister upon his knee, is depicting to her the horrors, and relating the stirring incidents of a battle. Nothing surely could be more striking than the expression of nervous exhaustion and dignified mental distress developed in the figure of the soldier. With body leaning forward in intense emotional action, and eyes cast toward the ground, which, however, they evidently do not see, he appears to behold again the field of blood; while the position of his extended gaunt right hand and arm, in harmony with the emaciated, care-worn and sorrowful face, conveys a touching idea of the anguish tugging at his heart, as with mental vision he revives the fearful scene, and witnesses once more the sufferings of his loved comrades on the fatal field. The little ten years' old sister is equally expressive of still other emotions. With one hand thrown trustingly upon the brother's shoulder, and the other pressed convulsively upon her throbbing heart, she seems to shrink from the dread picture which he is sketching, her innocent child's face turning to him, meanwhile, with a mingled look of curiosity, surprised interest, and tender tone and pity to which the artist's chisel has done more justice than my pen can hope to render. When this group is finished in marble, the artist's admirers may feel assured that it will fully justify the expectations of those who know his "Ethan Allen," executed for the State of Vermont, and which secured for him the friendship and encouragement of so capable a critic as Hon. George P. Marsh, now United States Minister at Turin. Mr. Mead was recently in Paris modeling a head for a new work which has been ordered as a companion for "Echo." The subject chosen is taken from Vincent Wallace's English opera of "Maritana," and the figure is to personate the mountain youth who spoke to "Echo," and was disappointed when, instead of responding to his rhapsody about *his* love for yne whose perfections he recited, she only "confessed her own," as a less unsophisticated individual would have expected of so etherial a character.

JACKSON AND HIS EVE AND ABEL.

Jackson, the sculptor, who has reopened his studio at Florence, is engaged upon a sitting figure of mother Eve, with the dead body of her murdered son upon her lap, which is considered the best thing he has yet done. The face of the bereaved mother expresses mingled grief and horror, while to the body of Abel the artist has sought to give a marked air of lifeless helplessness. We had no difficulty in recognizing the portraits of Rev. Dr. Bethune and Rev. Lyman Beecher in two marble busts that were nearly finished in Mr. Jackson's studio.

AMERICAN ARTISTS AT ROME.

The American artists at Rome are an interesting body of men. After rambling among old ruins, wandering through cold galleries or investigating the mysteries of ancient villas and tombs occupied ages ago by men or women whose names are classic and historic, it is a delightful relief to transfer one's attention from the dead past and its relics, to the living present, by a lounge through the studios of our gifted countrymen. Having feasted upon the beauties of ancient art, we are prepared to judge understandingly the works of the present day—the productions of living men, who, heirs of the genius and experience which made Rome and Greece the great schools of art, are ever striving to rival the ancient masters in their perfections and to modify or avoid their faults.

A MONUMENTAL SCULPTURE.

In the Via Margretta we found Messrs. Rogers and Mozier, both recently returned from a visit to the United States. The former was busily engaged upon the model of a noble monumental figure, nobly ordered by Cincinnati in honor of her brave sons who fell in the still pending struggle between Freedom and Slavery for the control of a Continent and of the destiny of Republican Institutions. Though still far from completion, Mr. Rogers's model already gave abundant evidence of artistic boldness and force, and it required no faith to assist us in realizing that Cincinnati will have occasion to be proud at once of the tribute she has ordered, and of the son of Ohio to whom she intrusted its execution. The figure (of heroic size) is that of a Union Volunteer, clad in the long military overcoat, on duty as a sentinel, and just in the act of giving the challenge to some passer by. Nothing could be finer than its spirited action. In all respects it is an admirable embodiment of the earnest, intelligent, liberty-loving soldier, who knows that he fights for a principle, and who prefers any sacrifice to the loss of our republican unity and nationality.

Mr. Rogers' "Nydia" has long been a public favorite. Her sister "La Sonnambula" bids fair to become a dangerous rival. He has also some striking statuettes of little Indian hunters and fishers; a figure of "Ruth," in which he has treated the character with marked success and originality; but, upon these and other of his works, I have not space to dwell.

STORY, THE SCULPTOR—HIS WORKS.

Since the late London Exhibition, the fame, as a sculptor, of Mr. Story, son of the celebrated American Jurist of that name, has made itself a place in the United States, although, shame be it said, previous to that time his eminent artistic genius was far less appreciated at home than in England, where his works long ago won the intelligent appreciation which they deserved. A thorough Unionist, Mr. Story, at the beginning of the Great Rebellion, was in the habit of hammering his indignation into the grand figure of "Saul," which was so highly commended by European critics at the exhibition, and who freely admit that it has won for the artist a high place in the ranks of art. The Hebrew King, in his imposing attitude and grand features, reminds one forcibly of Michael Angelo's "Moses." He is represented at the moment when the Evil Spirit is departing from him, under influence of the sweet harmonies of young David.

CLEOPATRA, SAPPHO, JUDITH AND HERO.

Mr. Story's female figures command the gratitude of all appreciative ladies, for he never fails to represent the sex in such manner as to set forth the best qualities of the finest specimens. His queenly "Cleopatra," his noble "Sappho," his inspired "Judith," could anything be more pleasing to cultivated taste, or more gratifying to dignified feminine self-respect? The "Judith" is marked by entire originality of treatment. As we see this heroine most frequently on canvas, we cannot avoid a shudder, for while every one must admire the great force with which a master hand has depicted a female executioner, we are oppressed by the too vivid presentation of a woman as the perpetrator of a terrible deed of blood. Story's figure preserves the grand feature of Judith's history, while keeping out of view, in a measure, its more disagreeable accessories. Instead of presenting her to us with the trunkless head of Holofernes in hand, (constantly betraying the beholder into the error of confounding her with Herod's daughter, after the murder of John the Baptist,) the sculptor introduces Judith to us, ready for her heroic deed, but pausing a little while she commits her soul to the God of Battles before sallying out to strike the blow which shall set her people free.

Another of Mr. Story's works is a "Hero"—a lovely woman, with face and form to guarantee the happiness of a home and fireside—who, with anxious eyes and uplifted torch, looks out upon the night, ah, how vainly! for the Leander who shall never return.

MR. MOZIER'S STUDIO AND ITS CONTENTS.

Mr. Mozier, though possessing more tact as a salesman than any of his brother sculptors, has a studio full of his productions. The latest, I believe, is "The White Lady of Avenil," the title of which conveys at once an idea of the figure. It seems quite a favorite with the visitors. Another of his most recent works is his "Peri," presented to us at the moment when she exclaims, (if I am not inexact in the quotation,)

> "Joy! joy! forever, my task is done;
> The gates are open—Heaven is won."

In her hand she bears the tears of the penitent, which have won for her weary soul admission to the rest and glory of Paradise. Mr. Mozier's largest, and apparently his favorite work, is his group of the "Prodigal Son." The father, a commanding figure, with face expressive of unquenchable love, receives into his arms the misguided boy, who rests there with an air of affectionate and happy confidence, suggestive alike of the misery he has escaped, and of the joy of repentance and forgiveness.

A COLLECTION OF ATTRACTIONS.

Our next call was upon Mr. Ives, where we lingered long in contemplation of his many really beautiful productions. His principal group embodies the expression of a well-known incident in the pioneer history of his native State of Connecticut. The Indians attacking a white settlement, carried off as prisoners several children, who were adopted into their tribe. Twenty years later, in a treaty concluded with the whites, the Indians stipulated to return the stolen children. The romantic remainder of the story is well told in the marble, warmed and toned beneath the hands of an artist. A fine specimen of the Aborigines, supports a young girl dressed in Indian garb, but having strongly marked European features. The mother, reversing the order of nature, kneels to her child with an agonized expression of entreaty; but the daughter's love for her Indian husband is a stronger motive than the long-forgotten affection of her mother, and she clings to the savage with a rudely simple tenderness that is very effective.

Turning from this marbled romance, we were delighted successively with Mr. Ives' "Rebecca," his "Undine" and his "Sans Souci," and several other statuettes. "Sans Souci" is a very taking representation of a rollicking, romping, careless, dimple-cheeked piece of feminine beauty of about eight Summers, with head thrown back, and an open book tossing over her shoulder—a striking personification of the saucy little rebel who, loving flowers, sunshine and play more than study, has escaped from the school-room, and is determined to have a good time while it lasts. One looks around involuntarily for the good dame whose duty it is to see that her mischievous charge does not grow up as entirely ignorant as she evidently is "without care."

SCULPTORS RHINEHEART AND HANDLEY.

Mr. Rhineheart, of Baltimore, has several completed works of much beauty and merit. His "Nymph," a much-admired undraped female figure, has been repeated several times in marble to fill orders. "The Woman of Samaria," deeply pondering the words spoken to her by Christ at the well, is full of sacred poetry, and two pretty sleeping babes, lying upon a common pillow, were among the other attractions from which I must tear myself away for want of time and space to elaborate. When we called, Mr. R. was modeling a reclining figure, which he named "Latona and her Infant." It is, in fact, a pleasing illustration of maternal affection.

The youngest of American sculptors at Rome is Mr. Handley—also of Baltimore, I believe—who has a few works to exhibit which his friends claim as stamping him a man of genius, and they confidently predict that a few years hence the man will be proud who can show one of his earlier works, as evidence that he appreciated and encouraged this young sculptor in the infancy of his struggle for fame. He has an exquisite "Diana" and a "Bacchus." His latest work, a "Flora," is pronounced by brother artists to be very meritorious.

AMERICAN PAINTERS AT ROME.

The American painters had but recently returned from their annual sketching tours. As a consequence, while their portfolios were plethoric, their studios were nearly void of finished pictures. Do you know Lake Nemi? A beautiful little sheet of water, reposing in the bosom of an extinct crater, a few miles distant from Rome, with its surrounding country, and the peculiar atmospheric effects incident to the Campagna and its neighborhood, the subject is a charming one in skillful hands. It has been artistically treated upon canvas by Mr. Tilton, whose point of view is sufficiently elevated to enable him to take in the entire lake and its immediate surroundings. The same artist had a view upon the grand canal in Venice—a picture all aglow with the gorgeous sunlight of a Venetian Summer, and to be met with nowhere else. Both these paintings have been ordered by a Californian. Mr. Tilton was also giving the finishing touches to a pair of charming landscapes, designed for the gallery of Marshall O. Roberts, of New-York City. One is a view from Rome, over the Campagna, taking in the Sabine Hills, and with distant snow-capped mountains on either side in the background; the other is also a Campagna landscape, taking in the picturesque Bridge of Mammalus, familiar to travelers by reason of its introduction in a celebrated landscape by Gaspard Poussin, to be seen in the Doria Palace at Rome. There is at least room for doubt whether Mr. Tilton's point of view is not the most pleasing of the two. The atmosphere which this artist throws over his pictures, (I speak, of course, of these later works, which alone I have seen,) is deliciously soft, reminding one constantly of the balmy, dreamy days we spent in wandering among the relics of a classic age and people.

Another American painter, settled at Rome, is Mr. Ropes, whose excessive modesty it must be that has prevented his abilities being more widely known at home than they seem. His specialty, also, is landscapes, in which he proves himself an exceedingly patient, painstaking and truthful artist. His "Rosenlani," a picture about 48 by 36 inches, sent a veritable chill through our party, so vividly did it carry our thoughts to the mighty Swiss glacier at whose foot we shivered a few weeks before on a bright midsummer day, when the sun was loosening the avalanches and hurling them, amid their own thunders, from inaccessible heights. The artist's fidelity to nature in his depiction of the grand solitude, sublimity and sterility of the scene, was very striking. In a smaller copy of "Rosenlani," the painter, by peremptory order of a purchaser, had introduced a rough log cabin, in Swiss style, upon the side of the steep, which, together with a few cattle, greatly humanized the scene, but at the same time so dwarfed and belittled it as to teach the beholder an impressive lesson of the folly of departing from rigid truth in painting a view which derives so much of its character and power from its savage solicitude and grandeur. A very effective "Lake Nemi," by Mr. Ropes, was on the eve of departure for California, whither goes also another picture, now upon his easel, embracing a view of the upper end of charming Lake Geneva.

Mr. Freeman is better known at home, and I think never disappoints his friends. An exceedingly beautiful picture is his of "The Marys at the Sepulchre," one kneeling in adoration and another starting back with fright as the empty tomb and the celestial messenger are revealed to them. A large painting, nearly completed, gives a characteristic view of a London street, with its numberless accessories of busy life. In the foreground a wandering street musician had fallen asleep with his hurdy-gurdy in his lap, his monkey turning the handle, while a little beggar girl looks on with delight. Others among his collection were scenes of Roman peasant life, as one may witness them bathed in the rich Summer light of an Italian sun, and embellished by the gorgeous colors of Italian costumes still met with, occasionally, as brilliant and as picturesque as on the day when Raphael sketched upon an accidental barrel head, his study of the beautiful Roman mother and child, known the world over, sometimes as *La Madonna di Leggiola*, and at others as *La Vierge de la Chaise*.

Several of the American painters were still absent. Into Mr. Terry's studio I failed to gain admission. Mr. Stillman, our Artist-Consul, had not yet returned from a visit to the United States, and Miss Hosmer, the sculptress, had been suddenly called away on her only reception day during our visit. We saw and admired, however, a reduced copy of her "Zenobia," the original of which had just been purchased by Almon W. Griswold, of New-York. Miss Stebbins, whose sculptures are attracting much attention, was also absent, as was Miss Foley, whose cameos and medallions are winning high commendation. Florence Freeman, also, we regretted not to find in Rome. A very quiet, retiring and unassuming lady, her genius nevertheless is forcing her forward bravely upon a path which strong men tread with wary steps, and we may expect confidently to hear of her in the future among the favored children of art. Miss Church, of Brooklyn, sister of one of your war correspondents, I saw in the Vatican Gallery, copying with much success one of its largest and most valuable pictures, but unfortunately, did not at the time recognize her as a countrywoman. The two Misses Williams are also still in Rome—one pursuing successfully her calling as a landscape painter, and the other as a successful copyist. S.

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT AND REBEL VESSELS.

Correspondence Between Earl Russel and Lord Lyons—The Case of the Bark Saxon.

The English papers publish extracts from the volume of Diplomatic Correspondence on the American Question, sent in to Parliament. We note some points not comprised in the correspondence between Mr. Seward and Mr. Adams:

A COMPLIMENT TO MR. ADAMS.

In the course of a dispatch dated March 27, last year, Earl Russell, describing to Lord Lyons an interview with Mr. Adams, after stating that the American Ambassador had observed that the President might probably find no better resource than the issue of letters of marque, proceeds:

"I said I would at once suggest a better measure. Mr. Seward had said to Lord Lyons that the crews of privateers had this advantage—that they reaped the whole benefit of the prizes they took, whereas the crews of men-of-war were entitled to only half the value of the prizes they took. Let the President, I said, offer a higher reward for the capture of the *Alabama* and *Oreto*, to the crews of men-of-war than even the entire value of those vessels. Let him offer double their value as a gratuity, and thus confine his action to officers and men of the United State Navy, over whom he could keep a control, and who were amenable to the laws which govern an honorable profession. But what could Mr. Adams ask of the British Government? What was his proposal? Mr. Adams said there was one thing which might be easily done. It was supposed the British Government were indifferent to these notorious violations of their own laws. Let them declare their condemnation of all such infractions of law. With respect to the law itself, Mr. Adams said either it was sufficient for the purposes of neutrality, and then let the British Government enforce it; or it was insufficient, and then let the British Government apply to Parliament to amend it. I said that the Cabinet were of opinion that the law was sufficient; but that legal evidence could not always be procured. That the British Government had done everything in its power to execute the law; but I admitted that the cases of the *Alabama* and *Oreto* were a scandal, and in some degree a reproach to our laws. Still, I said, it was my belief that if all the assistance given to the Federals by British subjects and British munitions of war were weighed against similar aid given to the Confederates, the balance would be greatly in favor of the Federals. Mr. Adams totally denied this proposition. But above all, he said, there is a manifest conspiracy in this country, of which the Confederate loan is an additional proof, to produce a state of exasperation in America, and thus bring on a war with Great Britain with a view to aid the Confederate cause, and secure a monopoly of the trade of the Southern States, whose independence these conspirators hope to establish by these illegal and unjust measures. He had worked to the best of his power for peace, but it had become a most difficult task. Mr. Adams fully deserves the character of having always labored for peace between our two nations, nor, I trust, will his efforts, and those of the two Governments, fail of success."

THE REBEL PIRATES AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

On the 29th of October Lord Russell informed Mr. Adams that the proceedings of the *Alabama* at the Cape had been under the consideration of the Government, and the following conclusions had been adopted by them:

1. That Her Majesty's Government are satisfied, by the concurrent testimony of the colonial and naval authorities at the Cape, that at the time of capture the *Sea Bride* was considerably more than three miles distant from the nearest land. 2. That, as regards the character of the *Alabama*, that vessel is entitled to be treated as a ship-of-war belonging to a belligerent power, and that neither the Governor nor any other British authority at the Cape was entitled to exercise any jurisdiction over her. 3. That, as regards the *Tuscaloosa*, although Her Majesty's Government would have approved the British authorities at the Cape if they had adopted toward that vessel a course different from that which was adopted, yet the question as to the manner in which a vessel under such circumstances should, according to the tenor of Her Majesty's orders, be dealt with, was one not altogether free from uncertainty. Nevertheless, instructions will be sent to the British authorities at the Cape, for their guidance in the event of a similar case occurring hereafter; and Her Majesty's Government hope that under those instructions nothing will for the future happen to admit of a question being raised as to Her Majesty's orders having been strictly carried out.

THE BARK SAXON.

Several of the relatives of Mr. Gray (says the *Aberdeen Journal*) wrote on the 28th ult. to Col. Sykes, M. P., asking that the matter should be brought under the attention of Her Majesty's Government. On the 30th Col. Sykes wrote, inclosing an official reply from the Foreign Office, as follows: "I am directed by Earl Russell to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, inclosing a letter from the relatives of James Gray, lately chief officer of the bark *Saxon*, who was shot on board his ship, off Agra Pequina, by Lieut., Donoghan, an officer of the United States steamer *Vanderbilt*. I am to state to you, in reply, that the matter was already under consideration, and that, the opinion of the law officers having been taken, instructions have been sent to Lord Lyons to state to Mr. Seward that if the deposition made by the second mate of the *Saxon* is true, Lieut. Donoghan ought to be instantly tried for willful murder."

Yale College—Munificent Donations.

From the New-Haven Courier.

Yale College, after having been apparently neglected by the rich and generous friends of education for a great many years, has of late experienced a course of good fortune which will add very much to its material wealth and enable it to commence plans of extensive building improvements, which, when completed, will work a great change in the appearance of the College-square. Its first great gift was the Ellsworth bequest to found scholarships, which, though nominally over half a million, was all, except land to the value of about $90,000, relinquished to the heirs after considerable litigation. Then came the munificent gift of $100,000 from Joseph E. Sheffield to place the scientific school on a firm foundation. Then the State gave the avails of the Congressional grant in aid of agricultural and mechanical education, which will yield perhaps $100,000. Then Mr. Joseph Battell, of Booklyn, gave $35,000 to erect a new college chapel, and Mr. S. B. Chittenden, of New-York, $30,000 to a fund to support a college preacher. Then Mr. Augustus R. Street, of New-Haven, established a professorship of modern languages on a present foundation of about $35,000. And now, somebody, whose name is known to the officials, but not yet given to the public, has donated the noble sum of $90,000 to erect a splendid building for the occupancy of the students. These endowments, all received within a short time, make up, with smaller sums not referred to, over half a million of dollars to be added to the capital stock of Old Yale. It has also been stated in the papers that George Peabody, of London, has determined to give the College a sum variously stated at from $100,000 to $150,000 to erect a new geological cabinet building, and found a professorship in connection therewith. The College officers take pains to say that they have no assurances of such a donation, but they do not deny that plans have been drawn and estimates of the cost of the building made. It is also rumored that another donation for a building for students' rooms may be proffered to the College.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Advices from Richmond to March 2.

Rebel Account of the Battle of Olustee.

Effect of Gen. Sherman's March on the Country.

Late Operations in Virginia and Georgia.

The Rebel Press on Politics, Finance and War.

We have received files of Richmond papers as late as March 2, from which we make some important extracts, together with other interesting matter from our previous files.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF OLUSTEE.

A correspondent of the Lake City *Columbian*, gives the following interesting account of the fight at Olustee, in Florida:

"The great battle of East Florida has been fought, and another glorious victory has been won by our gallant soldiery.

At an early hour this forenoon couriers arrived at distant headquarters with the intelligence that the enemy, seven thousand strong, under command of Major-Gen. Gillmore, had passed the village of Sanderson, en route for the interior of this State. No sooner was this intelligence communicated, than a cavalry force, composed of detachments of the 4th Georgia, Col. Clinch; 2d Florida Cavalry, Lieut.-Col. A. H. McCormick, and Scott's Battalion, Major G. W. Scott, all under the command of Col. Caraway Smith, 2d Florida Cavalry, proceeded forward with the view of ascertaining the strength and position of the enemy. The command of Coll Smith proceeded to a point near the Florida Centra, Railroad, about eighteen miles east of Lake City, where they encountered the advance guard of the enemy. With the view of drawing him nearer to this point, where a more advantageous position for our troops had been selected, Col. Smith skirmished slightly with the enemy, and retiring towards this point in excellent order.

Finding that it was the design of the enemy to destroy the railroad upon his line of march, and to fortify himself at a point about five miles east of this place, Gen. Finegan ordered to the front the 64th Georgia regiment, Col. Evans; 32d Georgia, Major Howard; 6th Georgia, Col. Lofton; 27th Georgia, Col. Zachary; 1st Georgia Regulars, Capt. Greaves; Bonau's Battalion, Major Bonau; 1st Florida Special Battalion, Lieut.-Col. C. F. Hopkins; 6th Florida Battalion, Major P. B. Bard; 28th Georgia, Major Crawford; 18th Georgia, Col. O'Neal; 23d Georgia, Lieut. Col. Huggins; Florida Light Artillery, Capt. Gamble; Chatham Artillery, Capt. Wheaton; and Guerard's Battery. These brave and gallant men, under the command of Brig.-Gen. Colquitt and Acting Brig.-Gen. G. P. Harrison, Thirty-second Georgia, and Camway Smith—all commanded by Brig.-Gen. Joseph Finegan—advanced promptly, and with firm and steady step, to resist the advance of the enemy, who had determined to celebrate Washington's birthday in Lake City, and to avenge that place for the resistance offered a few days previously.

The entire force of the enemy was commanded by Maj.-Gen. Gillmore; that in the field were under the immediate command of Maj.-Gen. Seymour, whom, as your readers will remember, was a Captain under Maj. Anderson at the time he surrendered fort Sumter to Gen. Beauregard.

Your correspondent participated in the battles around Richmond and upon the Peninsula, as he did in this, and is prepared to aver that he never witnessed a more stubborn contested field, and in this opinion he is confirmed by the testimony of veteran soldiers, whose exploits heretofore have been the admiration of their countrymen, and have given name and fame to Southern prowess and valor.

When within a proper distance of the enemy our artillery, under the command of Col. R. B. Thomas, opened a heavy and very determined fire upon them. The artillery of the enemy responded briskly, but with little effect to that of ours. Very soon after the commencement of the artillery duel heavy volleys of musketry were poured into the enemy's lines by our troops, killing and wounding a large number of them. Volley after volley reverberated through the air, with naught but the yells and shrieks of our victorious heroes to relieve its monotony.

The engagement lasted upward of four hours, during about three of which the enemy contested inch by inch very manfully the advance of our troops. At length, largely superior numbers, engaged in an unholy and unrighteous crusade, were compelled to succumb and to flee before the superior prowess and chivalry of Southern hearts. The enemy was driven in confusion and disorder a long distance beyond the field of carnage, leaving, in their hasty flight, all their killed and nearly all their wounded.

The result of this glorious achievement of our troops may be summed up thus: The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is 2,800, one stand of colors, several hundred stand of arms, and a vast quantity of ordnance, quartermaster's and commissary stores. Our entire loss is about 75 killed and 450 wounded.

Taken all in all, this day will long be remembered as one upon which one of the most brilliant victories of the war was achieved. Whilst we rejoice in the defeat and disasters which have befallen the invaders of our soil, we have to pause and mourn the deaths of many brave and noble patriots.

It is a matter altogether impossible in a hastily written article as this necessarily is to communicate in detail the many incidents of the battle.

The memory of the gallant officers and men who have fallen as martyrs to their country, will long be revered and cherished, for they fell as brave and chivalrous men always felt.

The gallantry of our officers and men has never been excelled either in ancient or modern times. Gen. Finegan acted in a manner which entitled him to the highest credit. His conduct upon this occasion, the plans of the battle, the discipline and disposition of his forces, his coolness, judgment, discretion and gallantry, have won for him a high reputation, and have caused me to regard him as an officer second to none of his rank, and who deserves the everlasting gratitude of our countrymen.

SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION.

From the Mobile Register, Feb. 25.

A gentleman who arrived in Mobile Wednesday night, confirms in general the accounts from Mississippi and adds some interesting items:

He reports, on the authority of Yankee prisoners at Enterprise, that Hurlburt's corps is retiring on Yozoo City, and McPherson's on Natchez. The prisoners attribute the failure of the exhibition to the fact that Grierson and Logan were unable to make a junction with Sherman at Meridian. We do not understand Logan's whereabouts, but Grierson came by Pontotoc. We are assured that Gen. Forrest whipped Grierson soundly at Tibbee, taking a considerable number of prisoners, and the latter retreated in the direction of North Alabama. The report of his being at Aberdeen is not fully substantiated, though there is a rumor that he has burned the town. The damage done to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad extends from Lauderdale to two miles below Quitman, a distance of forty-six miles, all the bridges and trestle work being destroyed, and the track torn-up for miles at intervals, as elsewhere stated. Everything at Lauderdale Springs was destroyed. The Southern road is completely torn up from Jackson to Meridian. Our informant states that the enemy committed few depredations upon private property, beyond helping themselves to provisions. At Quitman they took bed clothing, but their excuse was that they were misinformed as to the distance, and came without blankets, expecting to return the same day. They are supposed to have carried off about 800 negroes, selecting the likeliest, and in one or two instances driving back some lots that they did not consider eligible.

Some persons about Enterprise took the Yankee oath, and accompanied them on their retreat, but this was entirely voluntary, no attempt was made to enforce it. The brigade that visited Quitman conversed freely of their plans, and inquired if there was not an attack going on upon the forts below Mobile. They understood that to be a part of the programme, the object being to divert the Confederate forces. They said they had no intention of moving against Mobile, and their excursion to Quitman was only for the purpose of destroying the bridge over the Chickasabay, to prevent troops from coming up the road. Their plan, as gathered from their movements and conversation, and from the statements of prisoners, was, after uniting with Grierson and Logan, to move upon Selma and Montgomery. According to the prisoners their next scheme is to hasten back to Grant and march upon Columbia, South Carolina.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

MOSBY'S OPERATIONS.

Orange Court-House, Sunday, Feb.

On Thursday, Maj. Mosby ambushed a scouting party of the enemy's cavalry, consisting of one hundred and thirteen men, under Capt. Reid, between Broad Run and Drainsville.

Mosby killed twenty of the Yankees, among them Capt. Reid, commanding the party; wounded eight or ten more, and brought off seventy-one prisoners, including a Captain and two Lieutenants, sixty-seven privates and one negro.

Mosby lost one killed and four wounded. He also captured the arms and equipments of the prisoners and fifty horses. Many of the enemy's horses were killed. Mosby's horse was shot under him. The fight lasted about fifteen minutes.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

Orange Court House, Feb. 28, 1864.

Brig.-Gen. G. W. C. Lee, President's Staff:

Col. Mosby has just accomplished another one of his daring exploits near Dranesville. He attacked a body of the enemy one hundred and eighty strong, routing them completely; killed fifteen, a large number of wounded, and seventy prisoners, with horses, arms, equipments, &c. His own loss, one killed, four slightly wounded. On the 26th he attacked, with sixty men, two hundred and fifty of the enemy's cavalry near Upperville, who retreated before him, killing six left on the field, including one Captain. He captured one Lieutenant and seven privates. The road was strewn with abandoned hats, haversacks, &c. Wagons were impressed by the enemy to carry off wounded. His own loss, two wounded.

(Signed) J. E. B. STUART, Major-Gen.

FROM GEORGIA.

RETREAT OF THE ENEMY IN NORTHERN GEORGIA.

Dalson, Feb. 29, 1864.

All quiet this morning. A light rain fell last night.

The enemy have retreated behind the Chickamauga. A portion of them went back to Chattanooga, and the remainder have gone into camp at Tyner's station, Ottawa, and Red House ford on the Chickamauga.

Our cavalry are behind Ringgold. Wofford's Yankee cavalry have gone towards Cleveland.

It is reported that the Federal General Porter was killed by a shell in the skirmish at Wall Creek Gap.

Gen. Hindman is reported to have resigned.

Yankee dispatches state that General Longstreet has 50,000 men and 18 batteries.

Nashville dispatches mention the capture of a brother of the late Gen. Zollicoffer, near Columbia.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

BRAGG'S APPOINTMENT.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 22.

We have no participation in the feeling which prevails among the officers of the army toward Gen. Bragg; and there are many points in his conduct and also in his character as displayed by conduct, for which we have a sympathy the most particular. He seems to have fearlessly endeavored to enforce military authority and discipline, the want of which have been worse wants than money or men. But however respectable he may have been in this and other matters, it can scarcely be denied that the career of Gen. Bragg, as a leader of armies, in the chief command of the Western States, was a long, unvaried and complete failure. No doubt ingenious argument might be made to prove that the unfortunate results forever connected with his name were unavoidable and that his conduct was nowhere censurable by his superiors according to the canons of military criticism. But discussion of that kind does not touch the point which the country must consider. There is but one criterion which the cotemporary public can apply—it is the good or ill fortune which follows a leader's steps. We do not pretend to say that Gen. Bragg lacks ability, any more than that he is wanting in virtue; but he has certainly had no success in the greatest of fields and with unlimited means; and while it will be the duty of the country to support him, as of the army to obey him, if he is charged with the command of the Mississippi, it is proper to protest against such an act of the Executive before it shall be too late.

It is both painful and useless to review the history of that portion of the army under the absolute control of Gen. Bragg, from the time when he took command at Tupelo till he relinquished it at Dalton—useless, because it is indelibly impressed on every memory. The melancholy bead-roll of Perryville, Murfreesboro', Shelbyville, Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain ought to be enough to make the Executive think twice before it intrusts another army in the West to this unfortunate though distingushed officer; and a knowledge of the judgment irrevocably passed by the army and the public upon those events, might cause Gen. Bragg himself to consider whether he could do good to his country at present in such a position.

From the Examiner, Feb. 25.

The judicious and opportune appointment of Gen. Bragg to the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate armies will be appreciated as an illustration of that strong common sense which forms the basis of the President's character, that regard for the opinions and feelings of the country, that respect for the Senate, which are the keys to all that are mysterious in the conduct of our public affairs. The Confederate armies cannot fail to be well pleased. Every soldier's heart feels that merit is the true title to promotion, and that glorious service should insure a splendid reward. From Lookout Mountain, a step to the highest military honor and power is natural and inevitable. Johnston, Lee and Beauregard learn with grateful emotions that the conqueror of Kentucky and Tennessee has been elevated to a position which his superiority deserves. Finally this happy announcement should enliven the fires of confidence and enthusiasm reviving among the people like a bucket of water upon a newly kindled grate.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 25

It is in admirable keeping with that deference for the general opinion, and that desire to preserve harmony in all branches of the public service, that have so signally characterized the Executive Department of the Government, that Gen. Bragg has been assigned to duty at the seat of Government, charged with the conduct of military operations in the Armies of the Confederacy, in the place of Gen. Lee. When a man fails in an inferior position it is natural and charitable to conclude that the failure is due to the inadequacy of the task to his capacities, and wise to give him a larger sphere for the proper exertion of his abilities.

If, for example, a General has shown himself incompetent to the command of a single army and the conduct of military operations within a limited area, it is logical and right to try him with the command of armies and the management of operations without limit. So, too, when a man has done well in a high position, it is the best possible proof that he would do better in an inferior one, and it becomes a duty at once to reduce him. All sensible men, therefore, see the propriety of elevating Bragg and lowering Lee. We are surprised that a contemporary should have thought it worth while to mention that this proceeding has not only the approval of Gen. Lee, but also of Gens. Johnston and Beauregard.

The country would have inferred as much, as it has been long understood that the President does nothing without consulting these distinguished leaders, especially the last named. Since, however, these little revelations have been considered fit to be made, we are happy to have it in our power to add that while the Generals named simply approve, there are others who are inexpressibly delighted among whom we may mention Gens. Polk, Breckinridge, Buckner, Cheatham, Forrest, and the dozen general officers and the whole regiment of field officers whom Gen. Bragg thought it would be necessary to remove from the army he commanded before it would be of any account.

We may add that we have reason to believe that the appointment of Gen. Bragg to conduct the military operations of the armies of the Confederacy would have been earlier made and announced, while Congress was in session for instance, but for the great anxiety of the President to confer with Gen. Price before taking the step. This, of course, required time. It is hardly necessary for us to add that the rumor that Gen. Pemberton has been made Secretary of War is without foundation. Gen. Pemberton has thus far failed in only one campaign, and cannot therefore be considered as having won his way to the highest military honors. Besides, we have reason to think the present Secretary of War is everything the President would have him be.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 29.

Undoubtedly we shall have a severe and trying campaign. With all the obstacles which Lincoln has met in replenishing his army, we shall certainly have a very strong force to contend with. We must not flatter ourselves with other expectations. This campaign is the crisis of the war. We have been favored with cheering signs in the last few weeks—signs in every quarter of the horizon—that the campaign and the victory will be ours, *if we do our duty*. But not otherwise! Let every man, therefore, stand to his work and to his post! Let our soldiers resolve to finish this year that war for whose whole duration they have just enlisted so nobly! Let every man, who is wanted to swell our ranks, hasten to take his place. Let the producer drive the spade and hurry the plow, and hold it his duty, as he loves his country and fears his God, to make every bushel and every pound of food and prevender of which his soil and his labor are capable.

We have a great work to do, and this is the year in which it must be done. Lincoln's hordes are pressing us on every hand. They come with sword and fire, with robbery and confiscation. We must withstand them, and drive them back, and we must disappoint those schemes of starvation of which an honorable foe would burn with shame to be even suspected. We must do all this, or we are ruined forever—ruined as a people were never ruined before. We are sufficient for the great work, if we put forth united, energetic efforts. God has recently given many tokens of his favor, to cheer and to rouse us to a glorious exhibition of public virtue and manliness. Let us accept them in this light, and not pervert them into snares for our injury, by sinking into false security. "The Philistines be upon thee, Samson"—it is no panic alarm to declare this. But, thank Heaven, our Samson's locks are not shorn. Let him but arouse himself, and put forth that full vigor of which we now enjoy the pleasing signs and promise, and all will be well.

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 1.

Although we are decidedly of the opinion that events, so far, have been such as to give us great hopes for the future, we would not have our people grow over confident from our partial successes so far as to relax anything whatever of the energy adapted to the occasion, or to hope for any easy task in the coming campaign. The affairs in which our troops have been engaged have resulted happily; but it must be recollected that they have been merely partial. In the majority of instances they appear, indeed, to have been mere reconnoissances, pushed forward by the enemy to ascertain our strength and position previously to a more decided movement in advance. Such was the fact with regard to the advance of Meade, who had been informed by deserters, escaped "contrabands," and the Yankee newspapers, that Lee's army was in the lines around Richmond; that the people were in a state of starvation: that the troops were mutinous, and that all parties were anxious to get rid of Jeff. Davis and the Confederate Government. Such was the case with respect to the advance of Grant, who had been informed, through the same veracious oracles, that Johnston had sent the larger portion of his troops to resist the enterprise of Sherman; that those who remained were destitute, downcast, despairing of the cause, and ready to abandon it upon the slightest prospect of making good terms for themselves, and that nothing was wanting but a determined advance to reap the full fruits of the victory of November. Such was the case in Forida, where no opposition was expected, and where the additional inducement was held out of converting the State into a Yankee State, prepared to vote for Lincoln next Fall. Such was the case with the advance upon John's Island and other points in the South and Southwest. The Yankees, in a word, have been feeling our strength all around, from the Potomac to the Gulf, preparatory to opening their campaign, and although they can hardly have derived much comfort from the experiments thus far made, it is well for us to remember that these movements have been merely premonitory, and that the real campaign is yet to come.

That the campaign will be fierce, bloody, and arduous, all indications seem to declare. That we have any reason to fear the issue, provided only we be true to ourselves, we do not see any reason to believe. It is not for the fear of this that we would impress upon our people the danger of overweaning confidence. It is because we believe that it can be lost only by indulgence in that confidence to the neglect of the necessary precautions. These being taken, we may, we think, dismiss all fears of every kind whatever. Provided they be not neglected, we care not how buoyant may be the hopes, how confident the expectations of our troops, our Generals, and our population. The spirit prevailing in our armies marks, we think the proper limits within which our confidence should be confined. They know that they have before them a task of great difficulty. Yet they are not only willing but anxious to enter upon it. They are full of courage, but it is a calm, deliberate courage, which has weighed the danger, and will not shrink from it. They are full of enthusiasm; but it is of that deep-seated enthusiasm which will neither be abashed by obstacles nor dissipated by the appearance of danger. They are buoyant with hope; but is hope fortified by knowledge, and sustained by the high and holy promptings of religion and patriotism. They regard the results of the late engagements as auguries of the future, and taken in that light they will prove of immense service in stimulating their exertions, and firing up their valor. They have learned how to *endure* as well as to fight, and they are prepared for any issue save that of giving up the cause.

THE REBEL FINANCES.

MONEY NOT TO BE A DRUG.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 23.

The currency has reached its highest inflation. If the laws are but enforced, it must now, at last, begin rapidly to contract its volume. If faithfully executed, the laws just enacted must have the effect of *withdrawing from circulation some eight hundred millions of paper money; replacing it with a new currency of only about a third the amount*. The future expenses of Government are to be defrayed by taxation and by the sale of bonds; the disastrous practice of paying every debt with new current notes being suspended.

The collection of several hundred millions of dollars from the country cannot but make money scarce and dearer. Prices must soon begin to fall. Speculation has reached its zenith. As many fortunes are now to be lost as have been made during the progress of the late protracted inflation. *For a long time speculation has been so safe that a fool could not go amiss*, and the veriest dunces who chose to engage in operations on the market made fortunes. *Now, the few shrewd ones only will save themselves, and the many simple ones will lose what they have gained.*

All this supposes, however, that the laws will be enforced; or more particularly, that the taxes will be speedily and rigidly collected. Happily for the country an energetic exaction of the taxes will effect the highest benefit that Government could confer upon the people. The pecuniary condition of the public, collectively and individually, will be improved by taking from the principal part of the money in their possession. An operation of this sort performed by Government on an individual or a class, would be an injury. The same operation performed on the whole community, by a power other than Government, which would not remove from circulation the money taken, would also be an injury, and be attended by no compensating advantage. But when Government takes away from all alike, and cancels a large portion of the currency, ruined by redundancy, then a positive benefit is conferred—even though the taxation, under other circumstances, would have appeared appallingly oppressive and crushing. *If the taxes be faithfully collected, then the people will find that one dollar left will buy as much as three did before—the loss in amount being fully compensated by the gain in value.*

The sufferers by the tax and by the contraction of prices and currency will not be the tax-payers—will not be the people; but will be the speculators. These last have had their saturnalia; tribulation is now in store for them. The prudent ones will reef sails and make ready for the storm; the rash and headstrong, spoiled by success, will go on in new ventures. Since finance has had a history, contractions of the currency have invariably been attended by collapse and bankruptcy. *The contraction about to be witnessed in the circulation of the Confederacy will bring its harvest of disastrous adventures, crushed hopes, and blasted fortunes. The effect will be as withering as that of frost upon the prurient vegetation of premature spring.*

Among the business classes of this city, the prevailing disposition of the moment is to change money into property at very high rates. This temper will not last long. Very soon money will be anything but a drug. By the time a third is taken off the value of all Treasury notes, and the taxes of two years are collected in one payment—taxes as heavy as to be really a forced loan—money will be anything but plentiful. Large numbers of people have little cash on hand. These will have to sell property to raise the means of paying taxes. Much property will be thrown into market at reduced prices. These will decline, and the more promising speculations will shrivel into losses.

When several hundred millions of taxes are to be paid it is folly to say that Confederate money is of no worth. As it begins to dissappear by absorption into the Treasury, it will become of great worth, and be in most urgent demand. Then the men who have squandered their funds at fabulous prices upon property which, in former times, they would not have touched at any price, will regret their want of thought and want of sense. How can several hundred millions of taxes be drawn from the people without producing an eager and exhausting demand for money! *Money will not long be a drug; it will be the very thing which everybody will want, which everybody must have, which very many will have to buy with property or borrow on mortgage.*

THE GOLD BILL.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 2.

Mr. Chase will soon find his greenbacks in the same unhappy dilemma which at present besets Confederate notes. "Gold remains merely a commodity" in the United States as well as in the Confederate States—a "a commodity" whose price varies and changes, but which still has its price. "Gold is no longer in common circulation as currency" in either country. Mr. Chase's greenbacks and Mr. Memminger's notes are the currencies of the two countries. *Our revolution progresses; it has swept away the enemy's gold and brought both nations to the low level of a paper currency.* As guano made lands equal and gunpowder made men equal, so paper currency equalizes nations. Let us hear no more of superior resources. The battle fields attest our equality of success, however much they may reveal our disparity of numbers. *Gold, the great sinew of war, no longer strengthens our enemy, but has become our potent ally, and requires legislation to restrain its violence, as much as any other "rebel."*

"A Gold Bill"—not a bill payable in gold, by any means—not a bill for mining gold—but a bill for selling gold—a bill to permit Mr. Chase to sell suddenly a large amount of gold, in the hope that he will reduce the premium—a bill to unsettle the calculations of shrewd financiers, and by a general financial anarchy, enable Mr. Chase to restore his greenbacks to equality with gold. It will have a temporary effect; gold will decline, and the fortunate hoarder will be thankful that Mr. Chase has supplied him with the means of buying more gold with less greenbacks; but each operation lessens Mr. Chase's *pile*, which must eventually be swept away. Such a temporary expedient may tide the vessel over for the present; but it will not, cannot, answer for the long voyage of this war. Gold has gone up *apparently*, because greenbacks have gone down *really*.

The same trouble is here in the Confederate States. We have experienced all the pains and pangs that are now setting in on the people of the United States. Mr. Memminger can describe the symptomatology of Mr. Chase's disease more correctly than any other doctor of finance. The Confederate Congress passed a genuine "gold bill" when it adopted the section third of the Tax Act of Feb. 17, 1864. The question of its construction is whether this tax on gold was designed to be by the allopathic or homeopathic system—where a real dose of genuine gold physic is to be taken by the tax collector, or a mere infinitesimal pill in Confederate currency. Under which system, Mr. Memminger, will you practice?

The Congress says "upon the amount of all gold and silver coin, gold dust, gold or silver bullion, held by the banks or other corporations, or individuals, five per cent., and there it stops." "Five per cent. upon the *amount* of all" wheat would mean five bushels in every hundred bushels, or five pounds in every hundred pounds, or one-twentieth of the *amount*. Why, then, does not five per cent. of the *amount* of gold mean one-twentieth of the gold? It means that, and nothing else. It might as well be said that the tithe of the wheat could be paid in white beans, as that the twentieth of the gold could be paid in Confederate money.

Properly construed, this third section is the genuine "gold bill;" that will put gold into the Treasury, and be a genuine measure. The Congress, in the fight of the finance, has reinforced Confederate notes with a Brooke's Battery of quintuple banded guns. Will Mr. Memminger substitute a battery of old iron five-pounders?

Congress determined to unhoard the gold—to tear away its hiding place—or make it pay for the security that Confederates notes afford, when they are paid to our gallant army. This wise measure against hoarding will be defeated unless the tax be collected in gold.

A LARGE STORY.

The Lynchburgh *Republican* publishes a letter from an army correspondent, near Somerville Ford, Va., which gives the following account of the "Yankee reënlistment:"

"Two gentlemen, who have been scouting in Prince William County, and have just returned from there, staid in our camp last night, and report that there has been a heavy fight among a corps of Yankee troops stationed near Bristoe Station, under the following circumstances:

A day had been appointed for reënlisting the men of this corps, and a large number of barrels of whisky had been brought down and the heads knocked out, and the men invited to drink, in order to get them up to the *sticking point.* Some of the Dutch and Irish pitched in, got tight, and arrayed themselves in the line of the reënlisted, but the calculating, full-blooded Yankees, together with a large portion of the whole, smelt the rat, and refused to participate; whereupon the reënlisted men commenced taunting the rest, and a general row followed, all parties seizing their arms. The fight lasted for hours, and the firing is said to have been terrific. The commanding officer had six pieces of artillery opened on the insurgents, and finally succeeded in restoring quiet. Five hundred men are reported as killed, and a large train of ambulances and wagons were loaded and sent off with wounded. I presume there is no doubt as to the truth of this affair, as officers in this regiment have received letters from their families in that neighborhood confirming the facts, and stating that they heard the firing, &c. Two thousand of the men implicated in this matter were placed in irons, which fact will give you some idea of the extent and importance of this affair. This is the second fight the Yankees have had lately, as reported by a prisoner.

Two Yankee regiments, whose term of service had expired, were ordered to advance against the rebels, which they refused to do, and a brigade was ordered against them. The two regiments are said to have whipped the brigade, both losing about one hundred men killed and wounded."

THE NEGRO.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 25.

It was officially stated in the last Congress that in all the localities of the Confederacy where the enemy had obtained a foothold, *the negroes had been reduced by mortality during the war to not more than one-half their previous number.*

The remark has recently obtained not only some striking illustrations, but an official addition to it of the most melancholy interest. The Governor of Louisiana, in his official message, has recently published to the world the appalling fact, that *more negroes have perished in Louisiana from the cruelty and brutality of the public enemy than the combined number of white men, in both armies, from the casualties of war.* In illustration, he states, that when our forces surprised and captured Berwick's bay, last Summer, they found about two thousand negroes there in a state of the most utter destitution, many of them so emaciated and sick that they died before the tender humanity of the Confederates could be applied to their rescue from death.

The faith of these poor wretches is to be attributed to sheer inhumanity. The Yankees had abundant supplies of food, medicines and clothing at hand, but they did not apply them to the comfort of the negro, who, once entitled to the farce of "freedom," was of no more consequence to them than any other beast with a certain amount of useful labor in his anatomy.

The immoral practice of the enemy in the parts of the Confederacy he has invaded, is to separate the families of the blacks without notice. Gov. MOORE officially testifies to this practice in Louisiana. The men are driven off like so many cattle to a Yankee camp, and are enlisted in the Yankee army. The women and children are likewise driven off in droves, and put upon what are called "Government plantations"—that is, plantations from which the lawful owners have been forced to fly, and which the Yankees in Louisiana are cultivating.

The Yankees have fairly unmasked to the world their ferocious insincerity on the subject of slavery. Intelligent persons in Europe do not now fail to perceive it; and one of the benefits of this war is that it is developing a statistical and moral defence of our peculiar institution, which sentimentalism will assail in vain, and which the most adventurous representation can never surmount.

CRIME IN RICHMOND.

On Feb. 26 Gov. SMITH sent a message to the Virginia Legislature, from which the following is an extract:

"Of the large amount of crime prevailing in this city, and which keeps in almost constant employment the three courts having jurisdiction of subjects, nearly the whole of it may be traced to the tippling-houses thereof. There are one hundred and sixty-one drinking-houses, licensed by the Hustings Court, and it is said that there are at least three hundred unlicensed establishments similarly employed. The young and unsuspicious, who come to spend a pleasant hour here, are the most common victims. I derive my knowledge of this painful fact from the daily records of crime, and from the frequent appeals made to me for the exercise of executive clemency. Correction, to an almost entire extent, is within the reach of your honorable bodies. The passage of proper laws closing up all drinking-houses and providing severe punishment for those who shall vend ardent spirits, would greatly reform society, and save many a citizen and gallant soldier from ruin and disgrace."

The Message further recommends the passage of a law prohibiting the sale of liquors, save by druggists, and that solely for medicinal purposes.

The following is the report of the Grand Jury which called forth the message of the Governor.

In the Court of Hustings, for the City of Richmond, held by the Judge thereof, on the 22d day of February, 1864, the Grand Jury sworn at this term, this day, presented the following report:

RICHMOND, Feb. 22, 1864.
(IN THE GRAND JURY ROOM.)

The Grand Jury, in the discharge of their duties in the investigation of the causes which lead to the great increase of crime and demoralization in this city, are constrained to believe that the most fruitful source of the evil complained of is the large number of licensed and unlicensed drinking houses and low groggeries with which our city is infested. It will require but little labor to ascertain that many, if not most of the crimes may be traced to those places, which, whether respectable or not, serve to demoralize and ruin soldiers and others. In view of this fact, we feel it our duty, as good citizens, to call the attention of the Court to this evil, with the request that the copies of this paper be forwarded to the Governor of the State and the Mayor of the city, that they may take whatever action will, in their judgment, abate the evil.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN PURCELL, Foreman.

The message and accompanying documents were, on motion of Mr. ARMSTRONG, of Hampshire, referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Senators Ball, Douglass, Johnson, Coghill, Frazier and Keen.

A FOREIGN FUND FOR VIRGINIA.

In the Virginia Senate, on Feb. 26, on motion of Mr. DOUGLAS, the bill to provide a fund abroad for the use of the State was taken up.

The first section of the bill authorizes the Quartermaster-General of the State, under the direction of the Governor, to purchase, export and sell cotton, tobacco and naval stores, and deposit the proceeds thereof with responsible persons abroad for the use of the State.

Section 2 provides that the sum of —— dollars be appropriated for the purposes of this act.

Mr. HUNTER offered the following substitute for the first section of the bill:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly: That the Governor of the Commonwealth, the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the Second Auditor, be and they are hereby constituted a board, with power and authority to purchase, export or sell cotton, tobacco and naval stores, to such amount as they may deem expedient, and to apply the proceeds thereof, or any part of the appropriation hereinafter made, in the purchase of clothing and other needful supplies for the use of the soldiers of Virginia in the service of the Confederate States, and to distribute the same in such manner and according to such rules and regulations as they may prescribe, and in order to carry out said powers, the said board are authorized to employ one or more suitable agents, with such compensation for his or their services as they may deem proper, and taking from them bond and security for the faithful performance of their duties, or not, as the said board may deem expedient. The substitute was adopted.

Mr. QUESENBERRY (Mr. DOUGLAS having moved a consideration of the last vote) offered as an amendment to insert after the word "made," and before the words "purchase of clothing," the words "to the payment of the interest on the State debt, and"

The amendment was lost—yeas 15, nays 19.

Mr. DOUGLAS read a letter from a shipping merchant, which showed that *after the shipment of cotton to Liverpool had been made, and payment of all expenses, it would return just what it cost in Wilmington.*

On motion of Mr. NELSON, the bill and substitute were laid on the table.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—In the *Enquirer* of Feb. 22 we find this paragraph: "On Saturday last a search was instituted for arms on Belle Isle, but no arms of any description were discovered, save those belonging to the Government operatives. No indications whatever were apparent of a plot among the prisoners, and the whole matter turns out to have been a myth. It is a matter of impossibility for any uprising to succeed to any great extent, as cannon, kept constantly shotted, bear upon the Island, and but a signal is needed to sweep the whole encampment; which mode of proceeding is not at all to the liking of Yankees in general, particularly when they know that keeping quiet is their safeguard."

—In the Confederate Court, on Tuesday, Feb. 24, a true bill of indictment was brought in by the Grand Jury against Mrs. PATTERSON ALLAN, charged with high treason to the Government of the Confederate States.

— On Thursday, Feb. 26, JEFF. DAVIS, accompanied by Gens. LEE and BRAGG, visited and inspected the defences around Richmond. They rode in a carriage without attendants or an escort of any kind.

— A negro man, according to the *Enquirer*, was recently burnt in Rhea County, Tennessee, by the Yankees, because he had the small-pox.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Zacatecas not yet Taken—Arrival of Gen. Bazaine at the Capital—Santa Ana a Passenger by the English Steamer from St. Thomas—European Capitalists to Form a Bank in Mexico City—News from St. Domingo—Naval Arrivals at Havana.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1864.

By the arrival of the Spanish steamer *Cuba* from Vera Cruz, further news has been received here from Mexico, the news from Mexico City being up to the 15th, and from Vera Cruz to the 20th. Although the Mexican papers and correspondence received here mention no event of much importance, the intelligence received is still not devoid of interest.

Zacatecas, it appears, had not yet been attacked, although it cannot fail to be so shortly, as the Imperial troops were, it was said, only seven leagues off.

MEJIA's division, to the number of 3,500 men, left San Luis on the 19th ult., and on the 24th were at Laguna Seca, having followed the high road. Col. LOPEZ, with some troops of the above division, marched by another road to Matehuala, surprising and capturing in the way a guerrilla force of about 40 or 50 men, and arriving at Matehuala at daybreak on the 23d.

MEJIA, in a letter directed to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, dated Venado, Jan. 27, says:

"The news in this direction, although important, may be contained in two words. My troops have advanced by the northern route as far as Matehuala and Catorce, which two places have given in their adhesion in conjunction with Cedral.

DOBLADO and ANTILLON, who appeared in the direction of Salado, driven forward by Gen. CASTAGNY, lost 400 infantry, who mutinied, and retreated in all haste by the road of Durango.

The towns give in their adhesion, and the enemy are losing their few soldiers without fighting."

According to the *Estafette*, a report was prevalent that on the 3d inst. a French column was within 7 leagues of Zacatecas. Mention is also made of an engagement that took place near Zacatecas, between a French and Mexican force, which was routed by Gen. DOUAI, who took a large number of prisoners, but as no official account has appeared of the affair, it may be considered as doubtful intelligence.

The *Pais* of Guadalajara says that Gen. DOUAI has command of the whole of the military line of San Luis, Leon and Lagos, and all the part northeast of those districts.

The partisans of the Empire affirm that the adherents of JUAREZ were committing all sorts of atrocities in Zacatecas. Gen. CASTAGNY, it is said, was to march against that city, in conjunction with the forces of Aguascalientes.

An official communication from the Commandant of Lagos states that Gen. DOUAI left Lagos for Encarnacion on the 28th ult., with a part of the troops, and arrived at Teocaltiche on the 29th, which was defended by the forces of JUAREZ, consisting of 600 infantry, a squadron of horse from Guanajuato and three others of guerrillas. After a sharp fight the forces of the Empire succeeded in taking the place, putting the enemy to flight with the loss on the side of the French of two killed and twelve wounded. Fifty of the guerrillas who had taken refuge in the church were sabred and one hundred others made prisoners. The remainder of the forces of JUAREZ took shelter in the various houses, where the greater part of them were taken. The booty taken by the French consisted of 200 horses and 200 firearms, beside several ammunition chests.

According to the Franco-Mexican correspondence at San Luis, JUAREZ was much displeased because VIDAURRI had not been to see him at Saltillo, nor sent a deputation to congratulate him on his arrival at that place. VIDAURRI had also, say the same accounts, made all JUAREZ' employes go back, leaving with him only the Ministers.

At the latest dates, JUAREZ, in a plain manner, without any attendants, had gone from Saltillo to Monterey, to have an interview with VIDAURRI.

Letters from Morelia, dated Jan. 1, mention that BERRIOZABAL, at the last accounts, was at Uruapan, with a small escort of forty men, and with a very small number of employes, the greater part having left him for Morelia and their own towns. A party of leading men had formed a plot at Quroga, (Cocupao,) at the head of some troops, to disown BERRIOZABAL and place HUERTA in the Government of the State.

The French accounts say that the whole of the JUAREZ' forces in the State of Tamaulipas do not exceed one thousand men, including those with RUIZ, ROJAS and GARCIA, and even those that CORTINA has under his command, who were fighting with the others.

Gen. BAZAINE arrived in the Capital on the evening of the 3d inst.

Some of the remains of URAGA's forces had united with those of ROJAS and ARTEAGA, forming a total of about six or eight thousand men, and were stationed between the village of Santa Aneta and Colina.

It was not believed that they would dare to attempt an attack on Guadalajara, where there might be about three thousand men, including Mexicans and French. Another account makes the number of French troops at Guadalajara one thousand. The town had been fortified in various places.

The Regency had granted to a company of capitalists in Europe the privilege of forming a bank in the Capital, to be called the Bank of Mexico, the privilege to be for thirty years, dating from the day that the bank commenced operations, and this to be within a year after its statutes had been approved.

The news of Prince MAXIMILIAN having accepted the throne of Mexico, was made an occasion of public rejoicing at Vera Cruz on the 9th. We are informed from that quarter that the Archduke will certainly leave for Mexico next month.

On the night of the 18th, a fire broke out in the yard of the arsenal of the above-named city, but was extinguished without doing much damage.

JUAREZ had given permission for the importation of rice from abroad by the port of Mazatlan, for the period of six months, on paying a duty of twelve reals the quintal. According to the last accounts received from that place, the French squadron was still at Acapulco. There had lately arrived at Mazatlan, OGASON, VALLARTA and the ex-deputy of the extreme party, ALTAMIRANO, together with several other partisans of JUAREZ.

The Franco-Mexican paper of Tepic, *El Amigo del Orden*, says that since the occupation of Guadalajara by the French, trade had revived at Tepic, the goods collected there which could not be sent away had been sold, coffee, sugar and tobacco rising in value. Since a guard of cavalry had been placed on the road between Tepic and Ahuacatlan, there prevailed complete security.

Col. GARNIER had been appointed Chief Commander of Guadalajara by Gen. BAZAINE.

The remains of the Liberal force, belonging to Corona, continued at Acaponeta, and the Government of the District of Tepic had detached against them a force of infantry and cavalry.

According to the official accounts of the Government of the Regency, the guerrillas of JUAREZ' party had suffered defeats in several places, and the rural police had effected several captures of parties belonging to bands of robbers, who would be shot.

MIRAMON had collected and disciplined a large number of Conservative guerrillas.

On the 11 inst. there arrived at Vera Cruz a convoy with about $1,400,000, from the Capital. These also arrived at the same place, on the above-named date, the French transport steamer *Ardeche*, with 400 soldiers of the Twelfth Regiment of Chasseurs (cavalry.)

Among the passengers in the English mail steamer from St. Thomas en route for Vera Cruz, which arrived here a few days ago, and has since left for the last-named place, was Gen. SANTA ANNA, who, it is said, has given in his adhesion to the Empire, and will await the arrival of Prince MAXIMILIAN at Vera Cruz. He intends to make public a manifesto to the Mexican nation, a written copy of which he had with him on board of the English steamer, and which he read to his assembled friends while the steamer was here in the harbor of Havana.

During the departure of Gen. BAZAINE from the army, Gen. DOUAI has been intrusted with the chief command, and has marched against Zacatecas.

JUAREZ, according to the circular published by the Regency, has gone to Durango or to Mazatlan, to embark, and, as others report, will try to cross the Rio Grande to embark at Brownsville, and try to get into Oajaca.

M. DE MONTHOLON was waiting the arrival of Gen. BAZAINE to present his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary from the Emperor of the French.

The last accounts received here from St. Domingo mention the capture of Reiba and Barahona by the Spanish troops, so that the Spanish papers boast that the whole of the southern part of the Spanish province of St. Domingo is cleared of the insurgents. The Dominicans, before they left Barahona, reduced it to ashes.

A Spanish soldier, who had been a prisoner with the insurgents, but who managed to make his escape, gives the following places as occupied by the insurgents: San Cristobal, at Monte Cristo there is only a small force, all the force is distributed at Santiago, San Pedro, Samana, San Cristobal and Piedra Blanca; all the males between the ages of 12 and 60 have been forced to take up arms, a third part of whom are without muskets.

A Spanish steamer, on her way from St. Domingo, going too near to the haunts of the insurgents, was treated to a specimen of their kindness, and arrived here with a large hole in her side, from a cannon ball that had been fired from the shore.

More troops are now on their way from Spain to put down the rebellion.

The Russian war-steamer *Peresvet* arrived here yesterday, as also the United States steamer *De Soto*, from Key West.

LARA.

FROM PORTO RICO.

Mail Communications—The Population—Products—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ST. JOHNS, Porto Rico, Saturday, Feb. 6, 1864.

It is strange that there should be no regular mail communication with so important an island as this, the business of which is nearly all done with the United States. We are left to the mercy of occasional sailing vessels, which only bring mail handed in to the skipper, and we are certain to read our news from two to six weeks old. Then there is another annoyance. On arrival here, all letters have to go through the Post-office, and pay an enormous postage of from thirty to fifty cents a half-ounce, and newspapers the same. I have paid half a dollar postage on a single copy of the NEW-YORK TIMES, and in proportion on weeklies and magazines, while the department here are at no expense but to receive them from the ship and hand them out.

Few countries have a larger population in proportion to its area than this. The last census shows nearly 600,000 inhabitants on this little island of 3,000 square miles; and yet there are but few towns and only one city among them this, the capital, containing 18,000. As much of the interior as I have traveled over, is literally filled with guano huts, built entirely of bark and leaves, the royal palm-tree affording all the material for these rude tropical casitas, without the necessity of saw or nails. In most of these can be seen a swarm of children in an entirely nude state, as is the custom for children up to four to six years of age in this warm climate. The parents can be seen swinging in their hammocks, smoking their chavo cigars, apparently happy as the owner of the neighboring sugar estate.

Unlike Cuba, more than one-half the plantation labor on this island is performed by free people, as there is not a sufficiency of slave labor to gather the crops. These white laborers, or "Jiberos," as they are called, only receive fifty cents a day for the best hands, and others 37½ cents. Apparently they endure the heat and labor of the tropics in the cane, coffee and cotton fields as well as the blacks.

Only about one-sixth part of the population can read and write, for as yet the common school system has received little attention. Such magnificent panoramas of tropical verdure as one meets with in making a tour of the island are rarely seen. To ascend one of these cuestas, lined with coffee estates, and look over the valley below, waving with dense fields of sugar-cane, studded with the noble palm, the lofty cocoa-nut, the mango and the orange groves, and here and there the tall chimney of the sugar-mill, is a sight refreshing to one from the icy northland.

The sugar crop of Porto Rico, as well as generally in the West Indies this season, is rather below the average, yet the increased price fully makes up the deficiency to the planter. Only a few cargoes have been sold as yet of the new crop, at prices ranging from 4½ to 5¼ cents per pound. This landed at a port of the United States, duties and expenses paid, is equal to about 13 or 14 cents in currency while gold is 150.

The Government here are encouraging the growth of cotton, and planters are turning their attention to it to a considerable extent, stimulated by the high prices the staple brings of late. There seems to be some difficulty, however; for in this climate of perpetual Summer, the plant has no season, as in our Southern States, and it increases in size year after year, becoming a tree, and the juices stimulate to a woody trunk, instead of boll and lint. I passed a day recently with an American coffee planter, who has planted a hundred acres with New-Orleans cotton seed, hoping to improve upon the native seed.

In no part of the West Indies have I seen such fine oranges, pineapples and bananas as in Porto Rico, and so cheap. I heard a planter yesterday offer an American Captain a ship-load, free, of the finest oranges, if he would go to his estate for them, and that is not forty minutes' ride from this port. Another planter told me he had about five thousand trees, producing on an average a barrel of oranges each, now ripe, which he allowed to rot on the trees, as it would not pay to pick them and take them to market.

The little rebellion in our neighboring Island of St. Domingo seems to be as far from being quelled as at the begining, and fresh troops are arriving almost daily at this place from Spain, *in transitu* for the seat of war. The sick and wounded are brought here, and the hospitals in this city remind one of the many in our own country. The sympathy for the Southern American rebels is nearly as strong here now as formerly, and a thorough prosecution of the war is only needed to bring all foreigners to the side of right and Union.

This Santo Domingo affair is costing heavily, and it is rumored that this island and Cuba will be taxed 35 per cent. higher this year than formerly to pay the expenses. While the currency in Cuba is the Spanish doubloon, here we have little else than American silver. Millions of our silver have been shipped here till it is the only money seen, and it is a burden to transact large business, to count and carry the heavy metal, that a *greenback* system would be preferable.

An English company has sent out engineers to survey a route for the first railroad contemplated in the island. It is to run from this city to Arecibo, sixty miles distant, and the engineers are still at work upon the preliminary survey. Here is an opportunity for an enterprising American company to establish a more important railroad to other parts of the island. At present there is no means of getting about the island except by carriage or on horseback, and only a few of the roads are passable for the former: besides it costs enormously to hire. I pay from $34 to $40 for a day's drive of forty miles.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Successful Expedition up the St. Mary's River—One Million and a Half Feet Hard Pine Lumber Captured.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Feb. 19, 1864.

It has for a long time been known to the military authorities of this department that a large quantity of valuable pine lumber was located at some saw-mills on the banks of the St. Mary's, about 30 miles from the mouth of the river, belonging to different parties resident there. The first was known as the Woodstock mill, situated at a place by that name, and owned by Mrs. ALBERTI, whose husband has died since the war, and whose name figured somewhat extensively in the Northern papers in connection with Col. HIGGINSON's raid on the place some time ago, and the capture by him of an old pair of "stocks," and other implements used for the punishment of refractory negroes. At this mill there were some eight hundred thousand feet, according to the account kept by the workmen and the estimation of good judges. At the next mill, known as Jermain's, about one mile above the first, there was about seven hundred thousand feet. At Davis', some four miles further up, there was about one hundred thousand feet, making a total of more than one million and a half feet of the best hard pine lumber, sawed, seasoned, and awaiting shipment—the value of which in the New-York market to-day, could not be much less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. As the rebel guerrillas had received orders to apply the torch to this property on the approach of our forces, it became a matter of no small interest and importance how we could secure it, before they should have effected its destruction.

The plan for securing it was placed in charge of Major BROOKS, of Gen. GILLMORE's Staff, who very quietly fitted out an expedition from this place, consisting of five armed steam transports and a dismasted mortar-schooner belonging to the navy, which was towed up by the other boats. To make success more certain, and prevent the destruction of the property by the rebels on the approach of the boats, a detachment from the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, in charge of that accomplished guard officer, Maj. PINNAPACKER, of that regiment, was dispatched the night before, overland, a distance of 35 miles, through ponds, creeks, swamps and woods, and accomplished the whole distance in less than 24 hours, capturing on their way the notorious guerrilla Capt. WILDS, who strenuously denied that he was the man, but was forced to yield himself up on the testimony of a negro who had formerly been his slave, and who clinched the matter with: "You tink I don't know you when you own me so long?"

They reached their destination and secured possession of the property before the arrival of the boats, which steamed their way slowly and cautiously up the river shelling, as they advanced, all suspicious looking places on the Georgia side. On their arrival the men were immediately put to work constructing rafts, loading the boats and some scows captured there, and last night the boats returned in safety, having on board and towing in rafts and scows nearly a half million feet of the lumber, leaving the land force and the crew of the mortar-boat to do guard duty and construct rafts during their absence. And ere this reaches you, the entire quantity will have been safely landed at the wharf at Fernandina and Hilton Head, where some of it must go for the use of the army at that post.

Notwithstanding that comparisons are "odious," one cannot help contrasting the success of this expedition with similar ones that were planned at a former period, for a like purpose, to the St. John's and other places about here, which resulted in giving the rebels timely notice of our approach, so that they could kindle large fires in honor of our coming, which unfortunately consumed not only the lumber but the mills that sawed it. The success of the expedition is in no small degree due to the skillful planning and the persevering energy and industry of Maj. BROOKS.

Judge ALSOP, of your City, one of the recent appointees of the Florida Tax Commission, and for more than twenty years a resident of this State, where he was extensively engaged in the lumbering business, accompanied the expedition, as he did that of Gen. GILLMORE at the recent capture of Jacksonville and Baldwin, during his advance into this State, and by his thorough acquaintance with the country and many of the people, rendered both expeditions an essential service, for which, we presume, he will receive due credit from the proper quarter.

SEMINOLE.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

Gen. Blunt to Take the Field—Gen. Curtis—A Warm Reception—Miscellaneous Military News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas,
Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1864.

On Saturday Gen. BLUNT leaves here for Fort Smith, Arkansas, to take command of the District and Army of the Frontier, preparatory to taking the field for a campaign this Spring in the Valley of the Red River, Northern Louisiana and Texas. The General will be accompanied by Maj. T. Anderson, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff; Capt. Oliver Barber, C. S.; Capt. Gorton, A. Q. M.; Capt. John Tappan, A. A. G., and Capt. R. J. Hinton, Second Kansas Colored Volunteers, A. D. C.

The General, who has lately returned from Washington, returns to the field in the best of spirits and health. He has triumphed over all his detractors, and will be allowed to do all he is capable of doing for the National cause. He will have a good veteran army, of the numbers and character of which it is not now prudent further to speak. The TIMES will be kept thoroughly posted. It is hoped that the campaign will be productive and stirring.

Maj.-Gen. CURTIS has fairly taken the reins in his new department. His arrival here was made the occasion for a perfect ovation. Kansans believe in radical soldiers, and Gen. CURTIS is one. His energy excites the greatest confidence. He has been here barely a month, and during that time has personally inspected the entire eastern and southern border of his department. The sturdy old soldier has been in the saddle constantly, riding seven or eight hundred miles.

He has traveled down the border of Missouri and Arkansas to Fort Smith, where he arrived unexpectedly. Now he is on his return, visiting the southwestern border of Kansas, a most exposed portion of the State. He returns by way of Topeka, the Legislature having invited him, by concurrent resolution, to visit the capital while they were in session. During this arduous journey, the General will make himself fully acquainted with the wants of Kansas, and the necessary means to be used both for defensive and offensive operations.

Department Headquarters are at Fort Leavenworth. Col. CHIPMAN, A. A. D. C. and Chief of Staff, is in charge. The Colonel is one of the ablest and most competent officers in the service. He has served with Gen. CURTIS through all his movements, and was wounded at Fort Donaldson. Lieut.-Col. STARK, Major MCKENNY, Inspector-General, and Maj. S. S. CURTIS, Judge Advocate, are all on duty at the post. Gen. CURTIS is fortunate in having the aid of such accomplished officers.

The recruiting service is progressing rapidly. We have two veteran regiments filling up. The gallant Seventh, better known as the Kansas Jayhawkers, having reënlisted, have been here for two weeks past. It has served since August, 1861, and after a memorable campaign on the border, it was sent to Tennessee. It numbers now only 400 men. Recruiting is quite brisk for it. It is more than probable that the Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry, now being recruited, and numbering 700 or 800 men, will be consolidated with the Seventh. The Eighth is an infantry regiment. Its Colonel, JOHN A. MARTIN, is the youngest regimental Commander from Kansas, being now only 25. The regiment has been in the service since July, 1861. It was detailed on the border, and as garrison for some months. It went to Tennessee in 1862, since which time it has fought at Perryville, Ky., Stone River, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Lookout Ridge, and other gallant fights of less moment. In all it has borne a most conspicuous part. It brings back but little over 300 battle-worn heroes.

It is confidently believed that both these regiments will be ordered to report to Gen. BLUNT. The Fifteenth, Col. CHARLES R. JENNISON, are also expecting to march in the same direction. The gallant Colonel will have command of a cavalry brigade, and put in the front. The Kansas boys are going to the Gulf this time, and fully expect to help restore Texas, as a Free State, before the present Congress adjourns.

Col. JAMES M. WILLIAMS, of the celebrated First Kansas Colored, is in the city, having received leave of absence for a few days from Gen. CURTIS. This is his first absence from camp for over a year, even though he was most severely wounded in the battle of Honey Springs, July 19, 1863, while leading his regiment on a bayonet charge. The Colonel is very proud of his "iron-clads," and has reason to be. The Second Colored, Col. CRAWFORD, is on duty as garrison at Fort Smith, the Colonel having, until the past two weeks, been the Post Commandant. Some of the old venom still lingers. We hear of some officers who objected to be under his orders because they disliked an officer of "niggers." The Eleventh United States Colored Infantry is fast recruiting. Gen. BLUNT has permission to appoint the officers. My next letter will be from Forts Scott or Smith.

R. J. H.

The Situation in Kansas.

A SPEECH BY GEN. CURTIS.

Upon his return from his tour of inspection, Gen. CURTIS was formally welcomed by the Kansas Legislature. In a speech acknowledging the honor the General said: "I have just returned from a long and arduous reconnoisance along your Southern and Eastern border. I found no enemy until I had reached a point sixty miles below the Arkansas River. There my advance met with a few hundred of the enemy, who retreated and were pushed back by Col. PHILLIPS. They are still retreating. Nowhere on this side of that point or along the Eastern border do the guerrillas or bushwhackers dare to mass any considerable number of men. Within that range it may be safely said that there is no band of rebels gathered exceeding fifty. I found the soldiers defending the town on either side of the borders in Missouri and Kansas, acting in earnest and cordial coöperation. They are engaged, not in repelling or driving out guerrillas, but to use their favorite expression, killing them off. To illustrate, I found Maj. BIRCH and Capt. KELSO at Neosho, Mo., reporting how many were killed per week or month, as if they were hunting and destroying wolves or other beasts of prey.

The country beyond your lines is so desolated that no fear need be entertained of raids—at least not until grass grows. For 140 miles beyond Fort Scott, I found no human being—scarcely a track—and nothing eatable. Desolation pervaded it all. And as I remarked, till grass grows, there is nothing to be apprehended. While I do not desire to hold out any undue hopes of security, I am pleased to assure you that at least during that interval, you can enjoy the comfort and pleasures of security in your homes.

I trust to meet you again after this war is over, and peace again reigns in our beloved country. I have shared, as have many of the citizens of Kansas, in the sorrows which the war has brought to our homes. And I can sympathize with you. And I can rejoice with you when the blessings of peace are again enjoyed.

I have spoken to you in the first person, for I come among you as the representative of a great Government, whose beloved flag has protected us all. That flag waved over my cradle, and, by the blessing of God, it shall float over my grave. Such, I doubt not, is the feeling of all whom I address.

FROM KENTUCKY.

The Senate Passed the House Compromise Resolutions—Acts of National Interest—Important Decision of U. S. Circuit Court—Ohio River Convention.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Feb. 25, 1864.

The Senate, the 22d, after rejecting, by 12 to 8, the "Kentucky platform," and by 16 to 8, the "Crittenden resolutions," with general unanimity accepted the four House resolutions reaffirming Kentucky's *unqualified loyalty and unalterable opposition to the rebellion*, protesting against negro enlistments, disapproving any change of the Southern States, constitutional relations, and indorsing the State papers of Gov. BRAMLETTE.

Bills passed to punish disloyal practices against the United States Government; to punish the inviting, harboring or concealing of those who make war upon Kentucky as a member of the Union; to provide a civil remedy for injuries by guerrillas or others disloyal, holding them and abettors liable to double damages; to establish a Claim Agency in Washington; to punish the counterfeiting of United States currency, and the passing or holding of such counterfeited money; to provide for the voting of all Kentucky soldiers next November; to prevent the recruiting of citizens of Kentucy by agents of other States, except for United States regular army; to restore to citizenship all subjected to the Expatriation Act of March 11, 1862, who, before 1st July next, enlist in United States or Kentucky forces, and serve their term or get an honorable discharge.

The United States Circuit Court here decides that whoever duly accepts the President's Amnesty is released from any indictment found against him previously.

The Ohio River Improvement Convention here aims to press upon Congress the work's national importance—its financial, commercial and military advantages to the Government and the people.

PONTIAC.

FROM CHICAGO.

Mr. Lincoln's Renomination—Feeling in the West—Military Items—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 29.

The recent development of an active opposition to the renomination of Mr. LINCOLN, with extensive ramifications, has created no little surprise and excitement in this quarter. People had generally settled down into the conviction that the choice of the Union men would fall unanimously upon the present incumbent, at least so nearly so that there would be no organized opposition. Consequently, the "Chase Circular," which made its appearance at the Louisville Convention, and which has since turned up in all parts of the country under the franks of leading Republican members of Congress, fell like a bombshell among us. The most commonly expressed feeling is indignation that such underhanded means should be resorted to in assailing the Administration. But Mr. CHASE is relieved of any complicity in the scheme, for all hold him to be too high-minded and honorable to be engaged in such intrigues, while holding his present relation to the President.

These men may as well be informed, first as last, that their intrigues will be of no avail. Mr. LINCOLN will as surely be the Union candidate, if he is alive when the Nominating Convention meets, as the sun will rise on that day. The signs of the times—the action of State Legislatures and State Conventions—ought to be sufficient to convince any sane man that all factious opposition will be unavailing, and that it will recoil upon those engaged in it. The West, whose voice is somewhat potent in the Union, *as it is*, knows no other man in connection with the Union nomination for the Presidency but ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and those gentlemen had better "stand from under" who carry their opposition to an undue and unwarrantable extent.

MILITARY.

We are still having lively times in military matters. Regiments are constantly flitting backwards and forwards, some returning to their homes, which they have not seen for nearly three years—others hastening to be partakers in the stirring scenes which are transpiring in the Southwest. The last arrival from the front was the Illinois Forty-second, which has been absent three years, lacking two or three months. It is the first regiment of the celebrated Douglas Brigade, raised by Col. DAVE STUART. It went to the field 1,030 strong; it returns with 256. What a brief but powerful commentary upon the ravages of war. Its record is a glorious one, and few regiments anywhere have seen harder service or more of it than the Forty-second. Its original officers are all gone. "Ah, few shall part, where many meet." Regiments are rapidly returning, some full, others with an addition of from 150 to 300 to their ranks. The Illinois Eighth Cavalry goes to the Potomac again—its old stamping ground—instead of New-Orleans, where it was at first ordered. Recruiting is still going forward quite satisfactorily. This city and county have enlisted 2,513 since the October call, and paid bounties amounting to nearly $200,000. Some 2,000 rebel prisoners at Rock Island, and 600 at Camp Douglas have offered to take the oath and enlist in the Federal navy. Small-pox prevails at Rock Island to a considerable extent, and the deaths from all causes there amount to about one hundred per week. At Camp Douglas the mortality is comparatively light. The remains of the late Gen. WYMAN have been brought to this city for interment, the funeral ceremonies taking place yesterday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For a greater part of February the weather has been usually fine. With the exception of a few days it has been mild and pleasant, and favorable for all out of door operations. Lake navigation on Michigan is open. The schooner *Appleton* left on Friday, and the steamer *Antelope* is advertised to commence her regular trips to-day for Milwaukee, Sheboygan, and the other down lake ports. Farmers in the central and southern parts of the State have commenced sowing Spring wheat, and have entered upon other farming operations.

In the city business is active—much more so than usual at this season of the year. Preparations for building extensively to meet the demands of our constantly and rapidly increasing population, are in progress. Chicago was never growing so fast as now. The Board of Trade has already obtained subscriptions to the amount of $107,000 toward the erection of the proposed "Chamber of Commerce," and it is expected the entire sum, $300,000, will be realized in two weeks. They have resolved to purchase the Baptist Church lot, located on the public square, for $65,000. We anticipate having one of the best buildings out of your city for trade purposes.

We are favored with "distinguished" lectures just now. FRED. DOUGLAS gave his lecture on the "Mission of the War" to a crowded audience on Thursday evening. "Grace Greenwood" on Saturday evening lectured for the benefit of the fund for the Education of the Orphans of Soldiers, to a magnificent house. ANNA E. DICKENSON speaks to-night, and BAYARD TAYLOR to-morrow evening, before the Young Men's Association.

The controversy between the Catholic Bishop and Clergy and the Fenians, is still in progress. The Bishop is decided and firm in his opposition, and strong in his denunciation of this and all other secret societies over which the priesthood do not exercise control. A large number, who dare not have a thought of their own contrary to the will of their spiritual leaders, will, of course, succumb, while another portion will insist upon their rights of citizenship and of manhood. In the meantime, arrangements for their grand fair, which is soon to take place in this city, are progressing. Large contributions from politicians and public men are being received, and many from the "old country."

Our Historical Society, which has now a library of over 70,000 books, pamphlets, &c., &c., a rich, rare, and valuable collection relating to the history of the West and of the whole country, is taking measures for the erection of a building for its purposes. There is evidently a feeling abroad in our midst that there is something to be thought of in the building up of a great city besides flour, and wheat, and corn, and pork, and beef, and elevators—and many of our "solid men" are exhibiting commendable liberality in those "higher things" which should enter so largely into our civilization. We in Chicago are not entirely given over to materialism, as our enterprise and business activity would seem to indicate; but the institutions of religion, of learning, of science, of the fine arts, are occupying a good share of public attention.

There have been divers local incidents, of local interest, happening during the week; but nothing of general, far-away importance has transpired other than has been noted.

—The Boston *Traveller* says: A married lady, residing in the neighborhood of this city, whose husbands holds a position in the Boston Custom-house, has been one of the largest contractors in this State for furnishing supplies to the army. Her contracts during the last year for clothing, are said to have amounted to a half million dollars, and, it is reported, though we are inclined to believe this must be an exaggeration, that the total amount of all her contracts since the commencement of the war, aggregate nearly two millions of dollars. On one of her contracts she lost some money, but on the others has realized handsome profits. The business of this lady having led her to visit Beaufort, N. C., several months since, she saw neglected opportunities for speculation, which she has improved to even more advantage than her Government contracts. She established two wholesale and retail stores at or near Beaufort and Morehead City, then came back to Boston, and contracted for the materials and machinery of a steam saw-mill, the erection of which was carried on under her direction or superintendence, and the mill is now nearly if not quite ready to saw the logs which two hundred contrabands have been cutting for her in the pine forests of North Carolina. A vessel is now lying in port ready for sea, laden with supplies for the regiment of laborers in her employ. The lady to whom we refer is well educated, moves in the best circles of society, and joins with her admirable self-reliance a sound judgment. In a few years we shall doubtless find her retiring from business with an ample fortune and settled down among the millionaires of Beacon-street, or perchance in the expected Back Bay paradise of the Boston aristocracy of exclusives and fashionables. Women are frequently the successful rivals of men in the most complicated and laborious pursuits of toil and business, and they are more healthful and happy for the exercise of mind and body which they enjoy.

THE TWENTIETH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

The Twentieth New-York State Militia—Its Honorable Record—Its Late Colonel, Geo. W. Pratt—Soldiers Going Home and to the Field—Gala Display at the Galt House—Prosperity vs. War—Albany Sanitary Fair.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SCHENECTADY, Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1864.

Few of the regiments which have gone forth at the country's call to take part in this gigantic conflict, have endured more hardship, evinced more gallantry, and suffered more severely, than the Twentieth State Militia. Few have had their prowess and exploits less noisily proclaimed. Your correspondent, before going to Nashville, was connected with this regiment from the time of its departure from Ulster County on the 25th of October, 1861, to the battle of Fredericksburgh, fought by Gen. BURNSIDE, and may be supposed, therefore, to have some accurate knowledge of its history and career. It went forth with the full regimental complement of a thousand men—to which during its service of two years and a quarter, about two hundred and fifty recruits were added. It returns with a hundred and sixty-one men, who have reënlisted for the term of three years or the war.

When the Winter quarters of the Army of the Potomac were broken up, early in March, 1862, this regiment accompanied the army to Centreville, to find it and Manassas evacuated. Thence it marched back to Bailey's Cross-roads, and while the mass of the army embarked at Alexandria, for the Peninsular campaign, the Twentieth—a part of the corps of McDOWELL—set forward on the overland route to the Rappahannock, and camped opposite Fredericksburgh, on the 19th of April, 1862. After McDOWELL's corps had held Fredericksburgh and the region round it upwards of a month, and was slowly pushing south to join McCLELLAN, orders were issued on the 29th of May, for the corps to retrace its steps, and seek to intercept Stonewall JACKSON, who was thundering at the heels of BANKS, in the Valley of the Shenandoah. The march was accomplished, as far Haymarket, but the labor was in vain. Thence the corps marched leisurely back again, via Warrenton, to the Rappahannock, reaching one of our old camping places, in plain view of Fredericksburgh, on the 24th of June. In August came another retrograde—this time to Culpepper and the Rapidan. The twentieth was at Norman's Ford and Warrenton Springs, doing effective service, and on the 27th of August, passed through Warrenton, with a large part of Pope's army on the March for Manassas. It was present, without participating, in the fierce engagement at Gainesville on the 28th, between GIBBON's fine brigade and Stonewall JACKSON's corps, putting between six and seven hundred of the former *hors du combat*, within the space of half an hour. The 29th and 30th ushered in the battle of Bull Run. The afternoon of the second day saw McDOWELL's corps engaged, with what disastrous result is well known. The Twentieth came out of that terrible but unavailing struggle with the loss of 187 in killed and wounded, among the latter its gallant Colonel, GEO. W. PRATT, who died a few days after at his home in Albany. The life which he gave to his country was a valued one. And among the countless victims which the grand cause has demanded, it were not easy to find one in the quenching of whose life brighter hopes of the future were blasted. Enjoying high social position, an ample fortune, a cultivated mind, a genial spirit, a wide circle of admiring friends—there was everything to make life sweet and death dreadful. But his country was dearer to him than life. And in becoming a martyr to his patriotic devotion, he has inscribed the marble to his memory, with an honorable record that time will not erase.

At the battle of Chantilly, immediately following Bull Run, where the heroic KEARNY lost his life, the Twentieth performed conspicuous service, also at South Mountain and Antietam on the 14th and 17th of September. At Fredericksburgh they were again engaged, and soon after were selected as a part of Gen. PATRICK's Provost Guard, remaining at Aquia Creek during the Winter. The day before the fight at Gettysburgh they were ordered to join the First Army Corps, and after that bloody and brilliant field was won, the Twentieth emerged from the desperate struggle with but a fragment of its numbers remaining. Eighteen of the twenty-eight officers who went into the battle were killed or wounded, with one hundred and sixty privates killed and wounded out of two hundred and eighty who had entered upon the battle. Such is the record that the staunch old "Ulster Guard" present. Well may the Legislature of the State honor these war-worn veterans, and well may the counties (Ulster and Greene) whence they were mainly drawn, welcome back these heroes with open arms, and signalize their short stay with the ovations they have so richly won.

The reënlisting of regiments, it is cheering to see, is going on briskly everywhere. In passing from Nashville recently for a brief visit to his quiet home, your correspondent found all along his route striking evidences of the spirit and enthusiasm which are impelling the masses to meet the country's call for troops. Every train was loaded with soldiers, reënlisted and on leave, or else returning after leave with recruited ranks, to share the toils and perils of the opening campaign. Every town and village seemed alive with the bustling wearers of Uncle Sam's uniform—enjoying the sweets of home and of intercourse with friends, after long absence, or getting ready to leave home for the first time, as soldiers, and enter on the war-path, to lead them no one may tell whither. The deportment of these men, too, was, for the most part, manly and decorous. An occasional excess, a little exaltation of spirit verging on the uproarious and profane, might well be supposed incidental to the moving of such masses of men. But this was exceptional as far as I could observe—while the rule was, a steady, sober, self-respecting conduct, such as one would wish and expect to see characterizing an intelligent citizen-soldiery. A cause defended by the arms of such men may be looked upon as in a pretty fair way to succeed, and a country thus ramparted by true, magnanimous hearts, to be in no special danger of overthrow or ruin.

At the Galt House, in Louisville, I saw the most formidable gathering of shoulder-straps that I have happened to see since the war began. Not less than six Major-Generals, viz: HUNTER, CADWALDER, STONEMAN, SCHOFIELD, CRITTENDEN and McCOOK, with GRANT and ROSECRANS in gentle perspective, that is, momentarily expected; half a score of Brigadier-Generals, a score or so of Colonels, with Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, Captains, Lieutenants, almost *ad infinitum*, were all packed for the time into this famous *military* hotel. One could not but think of President LINCOLN's ludicrous reply to those who were urging an appointment for FREMONT, that "he had more pegs than holes to put them in." Most of the "pegs," however, in the case in question had their respective "holes." The court-martial on Gens. CRITTENDEN and McCOOK had just opened, at which Gen. WADSWORTH was presiding. This had called a number of high officers, and some not so *high*, to Louisville, while others were en route to join their commands. The gathering certainly presented a very picturesque and animated spectacle.

In passing North the whole country seems to smile and rejoice in prosperity, spite of the mighty burdens of the war. The numbers who have gone to the field are not visibly missed amid the bustling throngs that occupy their places. Indianapolis, one of the finest cities of the West, with its fair broad avenues, showy shops, and thrifty people, is swiftly expanding into a first-class place, the last year having added several hundred buildings to its bulk. Pittsburgh, if no less smoky, is certainly fuller of life and trade than it was four years ago; while New-York seems fairly choked with its exuberant masses of humanity. Such deep vital force in a nation so enormously burdened with the mighties of wars, is marvelous to see. It proclaims the irrepressible energies of a great free people, whose progress is certain in spite of checks and calamities which might sink ordinary nations in despair. It points to the successful issue of this grim struggle, and to the splendid prosperity which the future is sure to record.

The Sinking of the Housatonic.

ORDER BY ADMIRAL DAHLGREN.

Admiral DAHLGREN issued the following order immediately after the sinking of the *Housatonic*:

FLAG-STEAMER PHILADELPHIA,
PORT ROYAL HARBOR, S. C., Feb. 19, 1864.

ORDER No. 50.—The *Housatonic* has just been torpedoed by a rebel *David*, and sunk almost instantly. It was at night, and the water smooth.

The success of this undertaking will, no doubt, lead to similar attempts along the whole line of blockade.

If vessels on blockade are at anchor, they are not safe, particularly in smooth water, without outriggers and hawsers, stretched around with rope netting, dropped in the water.

Vessels on inside blockade had better take post outside at night, and keep underweigh, until these preparations are completed.

All the boats must be on the patrol when the vessel is not in movement.

The commanders of vessels are required to use their utmost vigilance—nothing less will serve.

I intend to recommend to the Navy Department the assignment of a large reward, as prize money, to crews or vessels who shall capture or, beyond doubt, destroy one of these torpedo boats.

JOHN A. DAHLGREN, Rear Admiral,
Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 6, 1864.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our special correspondent with Gen. KILPATRICK'S expedition sends us a full and reliable account of the late cavalry raid to the vicinity of Richmond, Virginia. Gen. KILPATRICK, it appears, left Stevensburgh on Sunday evening last, and went by the way of Chancellorsville and Spottsylvania Court-house to Beaver Dam, where he met the first armed resistance. The enemy were finally repulsed, and 32 prisoners taken. The railroad track for miles on the Central Road and several different stations were destroyed, when the command moved upon Richmond, arriving before that place early Tuesday morning. A fight was kept up within the defences of that place until near night, when Gen. KILPATRICK withdrew. That night he was attacked in camp, and again repulsed the enemy, and also on the following day, arriving Thursday at Williamsburgh with the loss of only about 150 men. Col. DAHLGREN, with a small command, destroyed the railroad at Frederick Hall and on the James River, below Goochland, destroyed the canal, six flouring mills, one saw mill, and the coal mines at Anikin's Bend. The property destroyed is valued at millions of dollars, and is the heaviest loss that has yet been inflicted upon the rebels by a raiding party. Some 300 prisoners were captured, several hundred horses and a large number of negroes. The command lived on the country. Cols. Dahlgren and Litchfield and Maj. Cook are missing.

The withdrawal of Gen. SHERMAN from Eastern Mississippi seems no longer to admit of any question. Advices from Vicksburgh, up to Feb. 27, represent that Gen. MCPHERSON, with the Seventeenth Army Corps, had reached Jackson, Miss., where he would remain for the present. Gen. SHERMAN, with the balance of the force, was en route for the same place. Late rebel papers give details of the damage done by SHERMAN to the railroads and country. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad is destroyed for forty-six miles, all the bridges and trestle work being destroyed, and the track torn up for miles. The Southern Road is completely destroyed from Meridian to Jackson. A large number of negroes were carried off.

We have received Richmond papers of March 1 and 2. They had just heard of the cavalry raids to the rear of the rebel army, and pronounce them "bold and daring," evincing much alarm. They admit that KILPATRICK penetrated to within three miles of the city, and relate how nearly Gen. LEE came to being captured, he escaping by only one train. Gen WISE also had a narrow escape, being at the residence of the rebel Secretary of War, from whence he managed to escape to the city.

The truth about the rebel force and loss at the battle of Olustee, in Florida, is coming out. From a rebel account of the fight, which we print this morning, it seems that their force engaged consisted of eleven regiments of infantry, four battalions of cavalry, and three batteries of artillery, while our own was not equal to two-thirds of this force. Another account sets down the rebel loss at about 800 killed and wounded.

The Richmond *Examiner* of March 1 says that on Feb. 29 four hundred more Federal prisoners were shipped for Americus, Ga. Nearly three thousand have thus far been sent, and there are accommodations for six thousand.

Advices from Newbern to February 29 represent another attack on that post as imminent, and that all persons capable of bearing arms are under orders to meet the enemy at a moment's notice.

A dispatch from Louisville says Gen. GRANT arrived at that place yesterday en route for Washington.

The United States steam transport *Varuna*, from Port Royal, S. C., March 2, arrived here last evening. She brings no news of importance.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session yesterday.

The House spent the day in making speeches on subjects of no general importance. It is said that the Committee on Elections will report against the right of Mr. LOAN, of Missouri, to hold a seat.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to amend the New-York Riot Act was reported unfavorably, and the report agreed to; a bill was reported making an appropriation for bounties to volunteers; relative to the Department of Charities and Correction in New-York; for the more effectual punishment of drunkenness and vagrancy in New-York, and sundry other minor matters.

In the Assembly a bill was rejected to increase the salaries of the Metropolitan Police; to amend the National Guard Law; to incorporate the Staten Island and Westchester County Savings Bank; a resolution was presented against compromise with Slaveholders, and in favor of confiscation, which was laid on the table. Mr. BRANDRETH presented a resolution indorsing President LINCOLN, which was laid over.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Supervisors held a short session yesterday. The legal adviser of the Board (the Corporation Counsel) sent in the opinion, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, that under the law for the special election to be held on Tuesday next, the Inspectors of Election are to canvass the votes. This leaves no work at all for the district canvassers. The Board directed that the officers of election in the various districts should be notified accordingly. As there will be only one box at each poll, the Board decided that no expense shall be incurred for fitting up polls. The Board having already provided for a supply of ballots, directed the Committee on Printing and Stationery to attend to their proper distribution. By the Comptroller's recommendations authority was given him to borrow $200,000 on County bonds, to pay riot damages. The bonds will bear six per cent. interest, and be redeemable Nov. 12, 1862. The legal adviser was requested to give his opinion whether the County is liable for property destroyed during the riots which belonged to non-residents. Supervisor ELY having met with a bereavement in the loss of his mother, the board passed resolutions condoling and sympathizing with him, and as a further mark of respect to their bereaved colleague, adjourned.

The *Bay State* says that great activity has existed in the shoe business in Lynn since the new year commenced, and labor in that line is plentiful and remunerative. The total amount of revenue collected on shoes alone, for the month of January, is $23,789 52. At three per cent., this gives the amount of sales $792,984, or nearly $800,000. The demand for shoes is caused by actual consumption, and purchases so far this year have been just enough to supply the present call. Speculation is hindered by the scarcity and high price of stock, and by the ready demand for all the goods manufactured. All indications show that the trade this year will far exceed that of any year in the history of Lynn, and that the prosperity of the city in population and wealth will have a corresponding increase.

A dispatch received by Gen. FISK at St. Louis a day or two since, brings news that Capt. JOHNS, of the Third Missouri State Militia Cavalry, on Feb. 22, intercepted, near Poplar Bluffs, Butler County, Mo., a rebel train, and destroyed a large quantity of powder, shot, lead, caps, bullets, &c., beside shot-guns and rifles, and a large quantity of corn. The command also killed in the skirmish two jayhawkers, and had one man slightly wounded. The train was fitted out some time ago in Scott or Perry County, and Capt. LEEPER, who was in command at Patterson, Wayne County, hearing of its being en route among the hills and swamps of Wayne, sent out, under Capt. JOHNS, a scout for its capture, with the result above named.

A Republican member of Congress, says the Montreal *Gazette*, has written a letter to a friend in that city, under date, Washington, Feb. 22, in which he states: "We have nothing new. Gen. MEADE is not a satisfactory General, either to the Government or the country. The Army of the Potomac will not, under its *present commander*, make any advance. A new one must be appointed. I think Gen. THOMAS, of Chickamauga fame, will be raised to the command of this ill-starred army; or perhaps Gen. HOWARD, or possibly Gen. GRANT himself. The President, Gen. HALLECK and Secretary Stanton are in anxious conference this morning." Our readers will see, by the course of events, in how far this information is well founded.

The Columbia *South Carolinian*, says that another swift-heeled steamer, armed and equipped for her peculiar vocation, has made her escape from British clutches, and is by this time playing havoc among Yankee merchantmen. She is under the command of Capt. NORTH, with Capt. HAMILTON, of South Carolina, as First Lieutenant.

Brig.-Gen. BERRY, Inspector of Artillery, United States Army, has been relieved, at his own request, from the artillery duties he has been performing in Washington, and is ordered to report in person to Major-Gen. GRANT, commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi.

There is a rumor that Maj.-Gen. D. N. COUCH, now Commander of the Department of the Susquehanna, will be called to take an important command in the Army of the Potomac.

The steamship *Columbia*, from New Orleans, Feb. 27, via Havana, March 1, arrived at this port last evening. She brings no news.

There were secesh rumors at Natchez, Miss., on the 27th ult., that SHERMAN took 2,000 prisoners (conscripts) east of Meridian, on the 26th.

Spring shad have appeared in the Richmond markets, and sell at ten dollars apiece.

Flour and Wheat were quoted rather higher on Saturday, but were less active. Corn was in fair request and firm. Provisions were pretty freely dealt in, as were also Groceries, Tobacco, Hay, Hops and Whisky—the latter article at advanced rates. Moderate freight engagements were reported, with 413 vessels of all classes in port. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable alteration.

Tuesday's Election—The Soldier's Right to Vote.

On Tuesday next, the people are to vote upon the question whether the Constitution of our State shall be so amended as to allow voters who have enlisted in the army and left the State to vote at State elections. We do not anticipate much opposition to their being so allowed. The evident fairness of the proposition is such that even the Copperheads dare not make any open opposition to it, though they will doubtless cast here and there a no quietly into the ballot-boxes. The Democratic party in this State is too wise to commit itself against the soldiers. One would think that they would have been too wise everywhere to do so. But in the Pennsylvania Legislature, the other day, when the question was before it, every Democratic Senator voted against allowing soldiers to vote. Perhaps, however, we ought to make some allowance for these Democrats, in consideration of their having just lost all the fruit of their factiousness in keeping the Legislature unorganized for a month or two. The Democrats of New-York, however, would hardly have been guilty of such a display of folly, however great might have been their ill-temper. They might like well enough to prevent the soldiers from voting if they could do it secretly, for that vote has been always cast overwhelmingly against them, but they are too prudent to do it openly; and so the amendment to the Constitution will be adopted.

But this very general agreement will tend to make the vote very light. The smallest excuse will be apt to suffice to keep voters from attending to their duties in this regard. They will think that the amendment is sure to be carried, and one vote will not make any difference. But we urge our readers not to allow excuses to keep them away from the polls. We ought not only to give the soldiers this privilege—this right rather—but we ought to give it in a large and liberal way. We ought not merely to cast a few scattering votes in favor of the proposition, which only win by comparison with the yet fewer ones cast against it, but we ought to declare our will to do them this justice by a heavy vote, which shall tell them that the people at home are hearty in their appreciation of their labors, and toils, and pains. The sanitary fairs are very good. They tell the soldiers that we do not forget them. But every vote cast in their favor on Tuesday tells them the same story; and when it can be told so easily, with so little cost of time and trouble to each man as is involved in going to the polls and casting a ballot for them, why should we not thunder it forth in tones which shall say to the soldiers of the Empire State, wherever they may be, that they are not forgotten at home.

We hope every one of our readers, who has not already done so, will at once make up his mind to vote next Tuesday in favor of the soldiers, and to be as earnest in getting his ballot in as if it were a hotly contested election, and his vote might decide the fate of the nation.

GRANT AND LONGSTREET.—For the last four months, it has been of the most imperious necessity to Gen. GRANT that LONGSTREET should somehow or other be got out of East Tennessee. The rebels had an immense advantage of position there, and as long as they held it, it would be almost impossible for Gen. GRANT to advance from Chattanooga. We suppose there is no doubt now that LONGSTREET'S army have retreated, and that the bulk of it is back in Virginia. Gen. GRANT will now, doubtless, fortify and render impregnable some one of the many commanding positions in East Tennessee, so as to block such rebel advances on this line in future as might interfere with the operations of his coming campaigns. We do not suppose that position will be Knoxville, as LONGSTREET'S long campaign against this point, while in some respects showing its strength, has in very vital matters shown its weakness. Neither can it be Cumberland Gap, though that must be held. Probably our defensive line will be somewhere about Bull's Gap and Greenville, near which LONGSTREET hovered so long, and whose value he proved. In the meantime, LONGSTREET has greatly obliged Gen. GRANT in retreating from East Tennessee, and has furnished to the latter officer an opportunity which he will not be slow in embracing.

The Pardoning Power.

The case of a Mr. TOWNLEY, a man of fortune, who murdered in cold blood a young lady who had rejected his addresses, has been exciting a great deal of agitation in England, owing to the extraordinary manner in which he has escaped punishment. He was duly convicted of the offence; the plea of insanity was set up on the trial without effect, and he was sentenced to death. But some of his personal friends induced a surgeon and two of the "visiting justices" of the jail in which he was confined, to examine him and certify to the Secretary of State that, though he might not have been insane at the time of the commission of the offence, he had since become so, and was then actually *non compos*. Under these circumstances, the act of Parliament *permits* the Secretary to remit the capital sentence, and send the criminal to a lunatic asylum, and Sir GEORGE GREY accordingly, without more ado, reprieved TOWNLEY, and put him into the hands of a doctor. The result was a great outcry, as it was widey believed that the culprit owed his escape to his social position rather than to disease. A subsequent examination by more impartial judges established the fact that he was not insane, and he has accordingly been remanded to jail, but his sentence has been commuted to "penal servitude" for life.

The case has led to the very thorough and very severe handling of the "pardoning power" by the English press. The manner in which it is exercised has long given great dissatisfaction. It is lodged in the hands of the Home Secretary, and this functionary, in the midst of his other and multifarious duties, examines all cases in which a petition for pardon is presented—privately. Nobody knows whether any fresh evidence is submitted to him, or what influence is brought to bear on him, or by what considerations he is guided. He announces his decision without note, or comment, or explanation, and there's an end of it. The trial in court may have been most careful, the jury most conscientious and intelligent, and the prisoner have had the fullest opportunity for defending himself, and yet the public may see his punishment commuted or remitted without ever knowing why. It is true that such glaring cases of blundering or partiality as TOWNLEY'S rarely occur, but there is sufficient mischief worked by the system to excite a general demand for a radical change. It is proposed, therefore, either that pardons should be granted by a Court of Revision, upon application made publicly, and supported by testimony taken publicly, and for reasons fully stated; or else that the Secretary should conduct his inquiry and pronounce his decision under the same conditions.

It is hardly necessary to say that the pardoning power, as exercised here, and particularly in this State, is open to precisely the same objections, and is much more grossly abused than in England. Criminals of the worst kind are every year turned loose upon society, and the public never knows why or wherefore. The pardoning power is lodged in the hands of the Crown in England, because it has been one of its prerogatives time out of memory. We lodged it in the hands of the Governor simply through blind adherence to the royalist tradition. There is not a single good reason in jurisprudence for allowing him to hold it, and practice proves abundantly that he ought not to hold it. When a criminal is once sentenced after a fair trial, the procedure by which his sentence is softened or remitted ought to be of the same nature as that by which he was convicted. It is just as necessary that the public should know the reasons for his discharge as for his condemnation. It is necessary both for the purpose of giving the people confidence in the administration of justice, and for securing honesty and deliberation on the part of the Executive. No such power as that of relieving criminals from the legal consequences of their crimes ought to be exercised secretly and arbitrarily in a Free State, and we trust it will not continue to be so exercised in this, beyond the next Constitutional Convention.

RECONSTRUCTION.—A year ago there was a terrible war among political theorists as to the precise manner in which the reconstruction of the seceded States was to be effected. Scores of nicely-pointed, elaborately-constructed, highly constitutional plans were put forward, each of which was the only scientific or possible plan, and vehement debates were waged between the excited adherents to each scheme. Once at that time we suggested that the great work was not likely to be carried out upon *any* very scientific principle, or any principle that would be uniform as regards details and conditions. In three States the process of political reconstruction is going on—in Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee. In Louisiana the first step taken was by the President, through Gen. BANKS, ordering an election for Governor and State officers, which election has just taken place, and Louisiana will now have a civil government, (limited.) In Arkansas the people first met spontaneously in convention, revised the constitution, abolished Slavery, and themselves inaugurated the measures that will soon result in the election of local civil authorities and national representatives. In Tennessee the first step taken has been in the Military Governor ordering an election throughout the State for county officers, judges, etc.; and after this preliminary labor of reorganizaion is effected, steps will be taken for crowning and completing the work. Each of these different modes of operation, as regards detail, has the approval of the President, and all of them are proper and right. There may be another mode adopted in Mississippi, another in South Carolina, and so on. All modes lead to the same desirable end, though we do not remember that any of them were indicated in advance by the theorizers.

Neutral Rights and Duties—Case of the Tuscaloosa at Cape Town.

The questions which arise out of the rebellion are innumerable. No sooner has one come up for discussion, and after due consideration been settled, than another one with some new complication in it arises to tax the brains and the patience not only of newspaper editors, but of courts, diplomatists and statesmen. Here was the case of the *Chesapeake*, for instance, a new case, extraordinary in some of its features and requiring some careful investigation of principles. That case was discussed, argued pro and con, and our people settled down pretty generally upon the conclusion, that so far as the vessel was concerned, there could be no proper disposal of the case which should not restore her to her owners. And this conclusion has been justified by the decision of the Admiralty Court at Halifax ordering her restoration.

Now, no sooner is this case thus happily got out of the way than there comes up from the opposite quarter of the earth a case in many respects analogous to that of the *Chesapeake* and yet so differing from it in some particulars as to require a new consideration and discussion of the principles and of the facts.

Let us compare the case of the *Tuscaloosa* or the *Conrad*, as she is more properly to be called, with that of the *Chesapeake*. At the outset we find similarity and difference. Both were captured at sea. But the *Conrad* was captured by the *Alabama*, and her capture, of course, received all the validity which the authority of JEFF. DAVIS could give, while it has now been shown that the men who acted in the capture of the *Chesapeake* had no pretence of authority from JEFF. DAVIS whatever, for the only man who had any such authority neither planned nor executed the scheme, but only went on board after the capture had been effected by others. If it had been on this ground only that the Admiralty Court at Halifax decided to restore the vessel, the case could hardly be cited as an authority for the restoration of the *Conrad*.

Again, the *Chesapeake* was retaken by our forces, and was by them placed in the hands of the British authorities, while the *Conrad* was seized at Cape Town by the British authorities themselves. The right of our vessels to retake the *Chesapeake* of course could not be doubted, and that recapture would restore the original owners of her to their original rights. But it is perhaps questionable whether the seizure of a vessel by a neutral restores the original owners of her to their rights in her, and that is one of the questions in the case of the *Conrad*.

But we have in both cases one fact which is very important, and that is that in neither case has there been any adjudication of a Prize Court or condemnation of the vessel by it. The Cape *Argus* says that it is thought that the legality of the condemnation of the *Conrad* by Capt. SEMMES will have to be passed upon by the Admiralty Court there. We apprehend that if it ever comes to the point where a court must pass upon that question, the case will be disposed of very summarily. The ghost of Lord STOWELL might be expected to make an instantaneous visit of vengeance to Cape Town, or any other place where an English Admiralty Court could by possibility hold that the Commander of a capturing vessel could act also as a Prize Court and carry his own decrees into execution. There will be no difficulty with that point, and if that is the only point, the case can have but one termination. But there are other questions in the case.

We must bear in mind that the British court must be governed by the action of its Government, just as our courts are by the action of ours. It must, therefore, consider the rebels as belligerents, and the capture of the *Conrad* a lawful capture. We have no doubt that if the *Conrad* had been taken into a Confederate port and there condemned and sold by a Prize Court, the British courts would hold that a good title was acquired at the sale, as against the original owners.

But here has been no condemnation—no prize proceeding in the case at all. The vessel has been captured, and without more ado converted to the use of the captors.

And one of the questions that must come before the Admiralty Court, if the case is taken to the Admiralty, as we suppose it will be, must be whether a neutral court will justify such a course of procedure, or whether it will not hold that the captors have forfeited all the rights which they acquired in the prize by such an illegal course of action. If it was a British vessel which had thus converted prize property without taking any legal proceedings to condemn it, the court would certainly hold that the vessel must be restored. And it is hardly to be supposed that it will be more tender of the misdeeds of Capt. SEMMES than if he sailed under the English flag.

If, however, this question should be decided favorably to the freebooters, the question will arise, what is the effect upon a vessel of such a violation of neutrality as has been committed in this case by the *Conrad*, or rather the *Tuscaloosa*, in landing prize cargo upon neutral territory, and selling it to neutral people. Has a neutral Power no protection against such misdeeds as that? It is clear that the direct tendency of such a transaction is to involve the neutral in difficulty. No nation would suffer such a breach of neutrality to pass unchallenged, as is involved in the purchase by a neutral of property taken as prize, but never condemned by a Prize Court. Cannot the neutral nation protect itself against such a violation of its neutrality? Must it be confined to guarding against such things by punishing its own subjects alone, or can it also seize the belligerent wrong-doer? And if it seizes the vessel of the belligerent, can it forfeit her, or what is the penalty? The case of the *Chesapeake* will here be exactly in point, for we understand the court to have expressly decided that such action is a violation of neutrality, which carries with it the penalty of seizure.

Then will come in the third question in the case, viz.: whether, if a neutral nation thus seizes a belligerent vessel for violation of its neutrality, the former owner can come in and claim the property as his own, alleging that his title has never been divested by the decree of a competent court.

There will be minor questions also in the case. As, for instance, is the *Tuscaloosa* to be treated by the British court as a national vessel? Who shall represent her? There is no agent, consul or minister, to represent the Confederacy in the proceedings. These questions seemed to be troublesome ones in the case of the *Chesapeake*, and the sending the special messenger to Richmond, of which we have heard, was probably intended to remove the difficulty.

As to the questions which have been brought before the criminal courts in Halifax, in connection with the *Chesapeake*, we do not see that any such questions can arise in the case of the *Conrad*.

Of diplomatic questions between ourselves and Great Britain there will hardly be any in reference to the *Chesapeake*. The action of their courts has been so satisfactory that our Government will hardly find cause in it for much complaint, and we trust that the case of the *Conrad* will have a similar result. The rebels and their sympathizers will complain loudly of both cases, no doubt. We have seen that one of their friends in Nova Scotia did complain that they were not treated as they should have been, in that the court did not wait for the return of the special messenger who was dispatched to Richmond before rendering its decision. And we shall certainly see both of these cases cited by JEFF. DAVIS whenever he undertakes again to show, as he did in his late message, that England has not treated the rebels as she should have done.

Both of these cases are certainly gratifying indications of the change in feeling on the part of the British Government toward ourselves and toward the rebels. The authorities at Cape Town are said to have heard from home since the disgraceful proceedings which took place when the *Alabama* was there. This action of theirs in seizing the *Tuscaloosa* is certainly indicative of a decided change in their sentiments, which we are glad to see is the result of instructions from England.

Freedom of the Press in France.

Frenchmen must give up all idea of a free press under the Bonaparte dynasty. A free press is a good thing—an excellent thing for Britons or Americans, but it is quite unsuitable, in the opinion of the Emperor, to the temperament of the people of *la belle France*—for them the *régime* of *avertissements* and interdictions must be perpetual. NAPOLEON'S dread of a free press almost amounts to a monomania, and any movement on the part of its advocates is sure to inspire him with alarm—nay, often leads him to make use of unfair influences to thwart them. A case illustrative of the lengths to which his Majesty will go for this purpose has recently occurred in the French Senate.

Some provincial journals which had suffered wrong at the hands of the authorities, having selected M. DARIMON, of the Corps Legislatif, as the exponent of their grievances, that gentleman embodied them in a petition, and presented it to the Upper Chamber, which is supposed to be the special guardian of the constitutional rights of the subject. Well, a day was appointed for its consideration, and, as several distinguished Senators had announced their intention of speaking on the occasion, a deeply interesting debate was expected, from which not a little benefit might result to the press. But the anticipated discussion did not come off, the "previous question" having been voted, and the obnoxious petition set aside, while no friend of freedom rose to protest against a course so damaging to the character of the House. Now, why was all this? Why did the Senate shrink from the discharge of its duties, and the Senators share the dishonor in silence? Why simply because their master so willed it. The moment the Emperor heard that the discussion of the press question was about to be renewed in the Upper Chamber, he became excited. His Majesty had had enough of this topic already, and didn't want to have any more of it. An intimation to the above effect was accordingly conveyed to the Senate, and honorable orators were given to understand that they had better reserve their eloquence for some less offensive theme. The emissaries of NAPOLEON even condescended to reason with them; "What was the use of this eternal declamation touching the liberty of the press? Was not the press free to discuss any interesting question of the day, provided it did so with *moderation*? The supporters of the Government and the reigning dynasty, at the press had ample liberty. It was only the enemies of both who clamored for more. The restrictions on the press cannot be removed, because of the dangerous use which 'old political parties' would be sure to make of their newly acquired boon. These parties are at present kept to their good behavior, but they are not changed; and, though they do not exhibit themselves to the public gaze, their hopes and their regrets only evince too clearly the hostility of their feelings toward the powers that be. The liberty of the press demanded by the Opposition is not demanded for the sake of the country, but merely for the promotion of its own private interests; and much as the Government of the Emperor desires to be enlightened, it will certainly not be guilty of such an act of madness as to furnish its enemies with weapons out of its own armory. As long as there exists in France parties hostile to the Empire, liberty of the press is out of the question, and the country at large has no wish for it."

This argument in justification of the continued oppression of the press was of course cordially assented to by all those Senators who owed their official dignities to the Emperor, and who anticipated future favors from him of the same kind, but that it should have chilled the eloquence of such men as M. LAGUERONNIERE, and transformed them into mutes, is at once singular and lamentable. They were certainly not influenced by the hollow sophistry put forth per order from the Tuileries, and their connivance at the servility of the majority was a betrayal of their trust; nor should French journalists hope to get rid of their fetters while they are under the necessity of confiding the exposition of their wrongs and the defence of their rights to advocates so courtly and calculating.

The conduct of the Upper Chamber in this matter demonstrates that it is composed of hirelings whose sole object is to render homage to their master, fleece the people, and enrich themselves. It proves that in France the removal of public grievances, the carrying out of needful reforms cannot be effected by *legislative* action, and that it is only amid the anarchy which attends on revolution that Frenchmen can recover their freedom.

The Anglo-Maorian War.

The British have met with an unexpected success in their war against the Maori. They have taken the *pah* of Rangariri, and killed or captured almost the whole of its garrison. This is regarded as a glorious achievement by the Australasian papers, which magnifies its importance and predicts from it a speedy termination of the New-Zealand rebellion. The following brief narrative of the affair will convey a tolerably correct idea of its nature and significance.

After Gen. CAMERON had been outwitted at Mere-Mere, he determined to retrieve his reputation by attacking the strongly fortified position at Rangariri, whither the mass of the fugitives from Mere-Mere had retired. On the 20th of November he accordingly advanced against it with several gunboats, some field pieces, and about 1,200 men. Rangariri was supposed to be garrisoned by over a thousand warriors—the bravest of the Ngatiawa tribe. It was late in the day when the British arrived before the Maori stronghold, but yet the General, resolving to allow the enemy no time for escape on this occasion, immediately ordered both river and land forces to commence the assault. The natives, however, showed no disposition to shrink from the contest, and, notwithstanding the inferiority of their arms, they defended their works on the land side with heroic bravery, repeatedly repulsed their assailants, and maintained their ground, in great part, until night. But on the river side, where their works were not so strong, and where they were exposed to the shells from the gunboats, the Maories fought with less obstinacy, soon abandoned their position, and fleeing to the adjoining swamps, were there shot down in large numbers. The chosen band which still held possession of the centre of the *pah* being thus, as it were, environed, and disheartened by the havoc made in the ranks of their comrades by the gunboats, decided to surrender. On the morrow, therefore, the moment it was light, a white flag was hoisted from the *pah* in token of submission, and presently the capitulation was made, and the British became masters of Rangariri. But the victory was by no means a bloodless one, the conquerors having had four officers and thirty-five men killed; and thirteen officers and eighty men wounded. The severity of the blow struck, however, and the important results attending it, more than compensate, in the estimation of the colonial and home authorities, for the loss sustained. We are told that the bravest warriors of the Waikato tribe have been cut off; that many of their leading chiefs are among the prisoners; that WILLIAM THOMPSON and King MATUTACRE have offered to renew their allegiance; and that the backbone of the rebellion is broken. Whether the victory is of quite so decided a character as this, remains yet to be determined. But Sir GEORGE GREY, at all events, appears already satisfied that the insurrection has been virtually crushed by it, and when the Maori sovereign made supplication to him for pardon he haughtily declined to entertain his petition, stating that not till Gen. CAMERON had entered his capital and hoisted the Queen's flag there, would he condescend to reply. The Maori king and his followers will, however, learn their fate time enough. They need not think that they will be suffered to continue in possession of their fertile territory on the Waikato. They have proved too troublesome and dangerous neighbors to the colonists to be allowed to abide any longer in their vicinity, while their lands are wanted by the Government as a reward for the volunteers, and to defray the expenses of the war. Hence we may be sure that one of the indispensable conditions of the peace will be a requisition for their withdrawal from their ancestral soil, and retirement beyond the mountain region which divides the more remote and savage districts of the island from that portion where the Europeans have established themselves. The power and spirit of the natives must be, indeed, broken, if they submit to any such condition as this. The mere enumeration of it may lead to a renewal of the conflict, and Gov. GRAY has doubtless acted with prudence in delaying to give an explicit and definite response to the Waikato King until Gen. CAMERON has seized on all the strongholds of the enemy. The great cause of the Maori disaster was the situation of Rangariri on a river where the gunboats could get at them. This was a military blunder which has cost the natives dear, and which they will hardly repeat should the struggle be continued. They can deal with the troops on tolerably equal terms, but against those aquatic monsters they are wholly defenceless, and if they construct any more *pahs*, they will probably construct them on streams which the ironclads cannot enter.

—A correspondent of the *Spectator* says the University and Colleges of Oxford, exclusively of the fees which they receive from students, are supposed to possess an income of from two to three hundred thousand pounds a year.

STATE SOVEREIGNTY.

Considered Historically, Conventially and Geographically.

NO. III.

We have said that, on the doctrine against which we are contending, our eighty years political life, or seeming political life, would present only a series of unwise and irrational proceedings. Aside from the heavy expenditures before mentioned, and whose wisdom or justice could only be maintained on the ground of their being national acts for national purposes, let us call to mind the annexation of Texas, the war with Mexico, the foreign territory thence acquired, the purchase of Florida, the proposed purchase of Cuba for $200,000,000. What meaning in all this, if the secession doctrine, or the State sovereignty doctrine, which is identical with it, has even a shadow of truth! And here we cannot help making the strange practical contradiction that has been manifested in our political course. No men have been more clamorous for what we may call the *false nationality*, than those who have ever sought to undermine the foundations on which alone our true nationality can rest. Whilst the North has been thus truly national, it has, in the main, been contented with the old bounds, the old territory, so beautifully unique, and which God had so manifestly made for one people, one nation, whereon to dwell apart from all the nations of the earth. To this truly national feeling it was like a "promised land," which the Divine Eye had measured off in that olden time when God made provision for "separating the people," and "determined the fore-appointed bounds of their habitation." We broke this decree in the acquisition of Lousiana, to any extent beyond the mouth of the Mississippi, and hence one most aggravating cause of our national woes. The North was content (we speak generally and mainly) with establishing the nation rather than extending it—with making sure its foundations—with making strong its upward growth, instead of weakening it by lateral diffusion with its utter indefiniteness and unnaturalness of circumscribing bound. But whence came the cry of annexation, territoral progress, "manifest destiny," "extension of the area of freedom," the carrying of the American flag, the symbol of our *one* sovereignty, over Mexico and the American Continent? Whence came filibustering expeditions having ever professedly in view such national objects as these? We heard it first, we have heard it always, from these men, these men of the South, with their partisan allies of the North, who have ever denied our *true* nationality, or held doctrines utterly inconsistent with any such idea.

But this is leading us from our main argument. Not only has our eighty years' political life, on the supposition entertained, been one of unsurpassed folly—it has been a wonder, an enigma, an inexplicable political anomaly in the world. It would follow from the doctrine, that during all that time, in that fairest portion of the globe embraced by the Lakes, the Atlantic, the Gulf and the Mississippi, there had been no true nationality, no true sovereignty at all. It had, in this respect, differed from every other territory, large or small, on the face of the earth. Everywhere—in the steppes of Asia, in the wilds of Africa—there is, and ever has been, some acknowledged political sovereignty, however poor and imperfect. But this splendid region was, in this respect, a political desert. It stood alone in all the world as a region wherein there was no true nationality—certainly so in the respect to the world without—and to this our argument mainly looks, since that which is not a nation to other nations, lacks the prime constituting element that makes it a nation at all. No man will pretend that during this time, at least, or at any other time, our State Governments have been regarded as nations in any sense by any other nations of the earth, or that they have ever acted or been dealt with as such. No fact is more clear than this. These municipalities we call States, have had no outward action, as such, either toward other States, or toward each other. They have ever been looking and acting organically *inward*, and in this respect they resemble other municipalities having powers and immunities, some of which municipalities are embraced within their own larger territorial divisions, like our larger chartered cities. When we say that they have been looking ever onward, it is meant that they have been ever occupied, and occupied solely, with internal interests, or inward relations more or less stringent. In this interior department they have much power, either by convention or prescription, more power of a certain kind than any supposed embracing whole—but they never look abroad as true nations do even when in league or alliance with other nations for partial and temporary purposes. They can never come in contact with outward bodies except through a higher all-embracing power, and this is the true test that cannot be too often repeated. New-York is, politically, as unknown to France or England, as the Hudson River Railroad Company. In the full integral organization regarded as one complex system embracing every administrative power in whole or parts, the great national administrative power may be much less, in the number of its immediate objects, than that of some of the partial municipalities. It may have limited itself, or rather the nation regarded as something lying back of all, may have limited it to the most general supervision, but it represents a complete nationality, the only true nationality for all that, because it is the only national power that looks outward in its relations to other such national powers, or is regarded by them as one among the powers on the earth historically "ordained of God."

Again, it is the only one through which there can be any true national citizenship, the same in every part, as a national right in distinction from a temporary grant of privilege which one sovereign State may give to the citizens of another sovereign State, and as it gave, so, also, may withdraw it at pleasure. Now, this universal citizenship was mutually enjoyed before the Revolution in every one of the thirteen colonies. It was not by any grant of any one of them to the other, nor by virtue of any conventions among them. It was the universal British citizenship, the same as Massachusetts, Virginia or Georgia. It was a great privilege; it had a high value, equal to that of any Roman citizenship—such as Paul had by birth, and CLAUDIUS LYSIAS "acquired for a great sum." A man might love his native State as he loved his native town, but he must see that as his town had its value from being part of such a State, so his State, so-called, had its value, as a member of such a nation or empire; and this to a right thinking, is a higher thing, as well as a more useful thing, than any assertion of petty local sovereignty. This wide citizenship, then, so enjoyed before the separation from the mother country, was a precious political franchise. It gave a man a right—a most substantial right—in every part of this extended territory. An inhabitant of New-York had a right in Pennsylvania, as good as though he had been born there. It might be regulated by certain municipal rules, but could not be denied nor substantially impaired. One who lived in New-Hampshire had a right for himself and his children, and his children's children, in the colony or State of Georgia. And now the question arises—and a most important one it is—Was this precious right lost by the severance from Great Britain? Did each part give it up, and, if not, how did they lose it? Could one of these States, so called, have deprived its people, even had it designed to do so, of a power and a right derived from a higher and older authority, and which had never been surrendered? This ante-revolution right of intercitizenship, by reason of which the inhabitants of New-York and Pennsylvania stood to each other in a relation so different from that they bore to the people of Spain or Austria, has not been sufficiently considered in its bearing on the question of after-nationality as something which survived the amputation, and preceded any conventional methods of perfecting a new national order.

If this political franchise, which came out of the life of the mother country, was lost, or if it was supposed that that was to be one of the consequences of the birth-struggle, then these colonies certainly took a downward step They became, in fact, immense losers by it. All that they gained by severance from Great Britain was far more than balanced by the injury they inflicted on their inhabitants by such severance from each other. This was not what they fought for so long and painfully. This was not what they intended, thus to cut themselves in pieces whilst cutting the maternal link, or thus, in escaping from a distant, inconvenient rule, to fall into utter chaos, leaving each part in its despicable sovereign bitterness—such as it must be when shorn of privileges and rights of so much greater value than that claim of State sovereignty which the smaller class of politicians are ever so fond of making. It was not for the mere abstract right of self-government that the Colonies parted from Great Britain. The being members of that glorious commonwealth was something which they valued highly, and parted from reluctantly. Can it be supposed, for a moment, that in so doing they had any thought of making themselves *aliens* to each other—as distant, politically, as they stood to England, or any of the countries of Europe, and all the more jealous and hostile, actually, on account of the very contiguities and local rivalships of their position? If not, then the conclusion is irresistible. The young nation, having no alienship between its parts, existed during the Revolution, after the Revolution, and independent of any regulating circumstances, that were not the creating cause, but the effect, simply, of the prior national unity.

It is this original and much-surrendered right of universal citizenship, this right of any one part of our wide country, and of every individual of every part, in every other part, that is the most vital thing assailed in this rebellion, as it was the most precious thing *conserved* in the Revolution. It needs but this thought to show the folly of that cry, which the rebels are ever raising, that they are fighting for their own against the invaders—for their own soil, their own homes, their own political rights. This may take with the unthinking, North as well as South; but they are, in truth, fighting to keep other parts of the nation out of their rights, to debar them from that to which they have as clear a title, historical, prescriptive and conventional, as they have to any other property or political franchise, remote or near.

We have already attempted to set forth the essential *characteristics* of the national idea. There is another and, practically, a more important question. What *powers* inhere in that *idea?* What powers belong to a nation, as such, the moment it is historically born—powers inseparable from it, whatever may be its form of government, and independent of any conventionalities, that may *declare*, define and arrange such powers, but can never create nor destroy them? That question, if the readers still have patience with the writer, may form a part of another discussion. T. L.

OBITUARY.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK, D. D., LL. D.—The Springfield *Republican* has the following notice of the late Dr. HITCHCOCK, of Amherst College:

Rev. EDWARD HITCHCOCK, D. D., LL. D., from 1845 to 1854 President of Amherst College, and both before and after Professor at that institution, died of consumption at Amherst, on Saturday morning, about six o'clock, at the age of 70. For two or three years his health has been gradually failing. There have been several periods when it was thought his end was near. But he has as often rallied, and, though heavily weighed down by infirmities, not so much from age as from natural weakness of constitution and a long life of the hardest labor, he has been quite regular and enthusiastic, until very lately, in performing his duties at the College. The death of his wife, however, on the 26th of last May, was a heavy blow to him; and though he bore it with truly Christian resignation, no one that knew how much he loved her, who had been so long in very deed and truth, and not only in name only a part of himself, a sharer of his every joy and sorrow, will wonder that he has so soon followed her. Dr. HITCHCOCK was born in old Deerfield, May 24, 1793. His father was very poor and could give him no education beyond that of the common school and the village academy. Private studies with the view of entering college were broken up by disease, and the time thus given for meditation changed his views from Unitarianism to orthodoxy, and turned his thoughts to the ministry, which he entered, after teaching in Deerfield Academy three years, and studying theology at New-Haven in the first class under Dr. TAYLOR. His first and only settlement in the ministry was at Conway, where he remained from 1821 to 1825, when again failing health induced him to accept the Professorship of Natural History and Chemistry in Amherst College, from the prospect held out to him of more exercise and less exhaustive labors. He entered on his Professorship, after a little preliminary study with Prof. SILLIMAN, Sr., of Yale College, which institution had given him the degree of A. M. ten years before. He needed but little preliminary study, however. He early had a taste for the sciences, and had studied many branches thoroughly by himself, and with what little assistance he could get. His favorite study was astronomy, in which he was well versed. Natural history, too, botany and geology had long interested him, and taste, as well as the pursuit of stronger health, kept him much in the woods and fields. When Dr. HITCHCOCK entered Amherst College, the institution, though in operation for several years before, was just incorporated by the State, and thus he has been connected with it from the start. The college was unpopular and poor. In his department, natural history and chemistry, he had actually nothing to do with; no specimens, no apparatus. But he went manfully at his work, providing many things out of his own means, depending on his wife for drawings and illustrations, and during the twenty years he held this Professorship, it is safe to say that no student felt the want of anything if the teacher did. But to give a history of Dr. HITCHCOCK's connection with the College would be to give a history of the college itself, so closely were all his thoughts and interests and labors connected with it. From 1845 to 1854 he was President of the college, though the duties of the position were distasteful to him, and he was glad to give it up to his worthy successor, Dr. STEARNS. During his Presidency he gave instruction in natural theologoy and geology, his investigations in science being chiefly valuable to him for their bearing on religion; and it was through his exertions that a professorship of natural theology and geology was permanently founded, the chair of which he filled to the day of his death, though he has for some years given up other duties to younger hands. To the world at large Dr. HITCHCOCK is chiefly known by his eminence in scientific attainments, especially geology, in which department he probably had no superior in the world at the time of his death. He suggested and executed the geological survey of Massachusetts, the first scientific survey of an entire State under the authority of the Government in the world. He was the first to scientifically examine and classify the fossil foot prints in our Connecticut valley, and his ichnological cabinet at Amherst contains specimens of all those known remains. He was the originator and the first President of the American Scientific Association, and the last Congress very properly named him as one of the fifty incorporators and members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was quite a voluminous writer on scientific subjects, being particularly distinguished by his writings on natural theology and the connection of religion and geology. He was also deeply interested in the subject of temperance. Early in his residence at Amherst he published several works on that subject, some of which were republished in England. He commenced his career as an author by conducting an almanac for four years, before he was out of his teens; and the curious in such things can see in the Amherst College library, a dingy little book published in 1815, *The Downfall of Bonaparte, a Tragedy*, one of the first works of the great scientific writer and expounder. In all he has published more than twenty volumes, beside sermons and tracts, and contributed many articles to periodicals. His latest work, *Reminiscences of Amherst College* is but lately from the press, and all the college graduates and friends are rejoiced that he who knew its history best lived to write it. Dr. HITCHCOCK's death will leave a large gap in the Faculty of Amherst College, and one not easily filled. And there are many, both in this and foreign lands, who will be sorry to hear of the death of the eminent man of science, the earnest teacher, the faithful minister. Thousands who knew him only by his writings will regard his death as the loss of a friend; and to those who knew him personally, the news, though not totally unexpected, will still come with crushing severity. He will be greatly missed in the world of science, in the smaller college world, where all looked up to him as a father; and not the least of all will he be missed by the returning sons of Amherst, who will long in vain for a sight of the kindly face and a cordial grasp of the fatherly hand that is now cold. Dr. HITCHCOCK leaves to lament him, of his own family, two sons and four daughters. The oldest of the former, who bears his father's name, is professor of hygiene and physical culture in Amherst College; and the youngest, CHARLES H., has also for some years filled in the college the place of lecturer on zoology, once held by his father, and is also curator of the cabinet. The wife and companion of Dr. HITCHCOCK for forty-two years, was a native of Amherst, Miss ORRA WHITE, the daughter of JARIB WHITE; and Prof. TYLER, who less than a year ago preached the sermon at her funeral, will, on Wednesday, perform the same office for her husband, and his faithful colleague for so many years.

THOMAS TILESTON, ESQ.

Mr. THOMAS TILESTON, of the well-known firm of SPOFFORD & TILESTON, died suddenly early Monday morning last, at his residence, No. 2 East Fourteenth-st., of disease of the heart. He was 71 years of age, and was identified with the City as one of its most valuable business men, and one of the most intelligent, high-minded and liberal citizens it possessed. A sketch of his life, which can be read and studied with profit by the young men of the day, will be found in *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine* for February. He was born in Boston, in 1793, and at the early age of thirteen, feeling the necessity of taking care of himself and preparing to aid in the care of his mother and family, having the advantage of but a few years of public school education, he apprenticed himself as printer's boy in the publishing house of GREENOUGH & STEBBINS, Boston. Thirty dollars a year and his board was the consideration. Here he devoted himself assiduously to his duties, availed himself of every opportunity the situation afforded to educate and improve himself, advanced from one position to another until, in 1815, he was placed in entire charge of the business of his employers. Prior to that he was one of the publishers and editors of the *Merimack Intelligencer*, and had also been selected by his firm to revise the American edition of King JAMES' translation of the Bible, this last, a sufficient evidence of how his determination to educate himself had been persistently pursued and successfully accomplished. At the age of twenty-five he united with Mr. SPOFFORD, then of Haverill, Mass., in the firm of SPOFFORD & TILESTON, which was established in New-York as agents of the manufacturing firms of Haverill, and as commission merchants. Success was secured by the energy, integrity and intelligence of the firm, and wider fields opened to them. In 1822 they became the agents of the Boston and New-York line of packets; in 1826 their enterprise sought a Southern direction, and the South America and Cuba trade was engaged in. This was the commencement of Mr. TILESTON's extensive Cuba trade, fortunate operations in coffee succeeding one another, which has continued to the present day. Quite a fleet of vessels were now built for the firm, from schooners to packet ships. In 1850 the firm became the owners of the Dramatic line of packet ships between Liverpool and New-York, and four years prior had established the first line of steamers between New-York and Charleston. After the breaking out of the rebellion Mr. TILESTON, of course, had to relinquish the Southern trade, and then established a steamship line between New-York and Havana. At the time of his death was being built for this line a steamer which is expected to be superior to all its predecessors. In 1840 Mr. TILESTON was elected President of the Phœnix Bank; for nine years he was Chairman of the Clearing-house Association; and he has been valuably associated with other important institutions. His career has been one worthy of emulation as a merchant and a man. Those better qualities which alone can ennoble enterprise and dignity with success have marked his whole career.

REV. T. STARR KING.

Rev. T. STARR KING, whose sudden death is announced by telegraph from San Francisco, was a native of this City, where he was born Dec. 16, 1824. His father, Rev. T. F. KING, died while officiating as pastor of the First Universalist Church in Charlestown, Mass., and this bereavement left the family in a measure dependent upon him for support. He was therefore obliged to abandon the preparations which he was making to enter Harvard College, and until he was twenty years of age was employed either a clerk or schoolmaster, devoting his leisure hours to theological studies. In 1845, he preached his first sermon in Woburn, Mass., and in the year following was settled over his father's former parish in Charlestown, whence he was called, in 1848, to the Unitarian church in Hollis-street, Boston. He remained there for twelve years, and in April, 1860, sailed for San Francisco, to take charge of the Unitarian congregation in that City. Mr. KING's labors as a lecturer gained him a wide reputation and popularity in the Atlantic States, and during his brief residence on the Pacific coast, he had gathered around thousands of friends and admirers who will deeply mourn his untimely death. Beside innumerable articles in reviews, pamphlets, &c., Mr. KING was the author of *The White Hills, their Legends, Landscapes and Poetry*. Harvard conferred on him the honorary degree of A. M., in 1850.

CHARLES W. MARCH.

Died at Alexandria, Egypt, on the 24th of January, aged 47 years, CHARLES W. MARCH, eldest son of the late JOSEPH W. MARCH, of Greenland, New-Hampshire. Mr. MARCH was formerly associated in the editorial management of the *Tribune*, a Washington correspondent of the *Evening Post*, and the "Pequot" of the Boston *Courier*, under which *nom de plume* he contributed a series of political letters. He will also be recollected in the literary world, as the author of a lively and pleasant journal of his travels in the Andalusias and Madeira, and his reminiscences of Congress, which latter gives an interesting sketch of DANIEL WEBSTER, who was an intimate friend of Mr. MARCH and his family. His political life was one of promise, but neglected by somewhat of a *poco curante* disposition, and the sacrifice of much of his time to an invalid relation. Thus suddenly cut off in the full tide of life and health and fortune, his death will be deeply felt by his friends, and he had many, far and wide, to whom he had endeared himself by his singularly bright and genial temperament and generous character. There are a few more closely connected with him, to whom his loss will cause aching hearts, and leave a void in life, not easily to be filled.

JOSHUA DEWEY.

The Watertown (N.Y.) *Journal* makes the following announcement:

"Yesterday, Feb. 24, the venerable patriarch, JOSHUA DEWEY, expired at the residence of his son-in-law, WOOLSEY BUTTERFIELD, in this village, after an illness of a few days, at the advanced age of nearly 97 years. He was JAMES FENIMORE COOPER's tutor, instructing him in the alphabet, and more than 60 years ago a member of the Legislature of this State. He voted at the late town meeting in this village, and was a constant reader of our *Daily*, calling at the office for it himself. Only day before yesterday he requested a member of Mr. BUTTERFIELD's family to obtain the evening paper for him, and when told that he could not read it, answered: 'No matter; I can hear it read. Go and get me the paper.'"

Mr. DEWEY graduated at Yale College in the class of 1787, and has been for several years the graduate of longest standing in that institution. Rev. DANIEL WALDO, of Syracuse, N.Y., of the class of 1788, is now the oldest graduate.

The Bounties.

MR. STANTON'S OPINION.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 2, 1864.

SIR: Your note of this date, requesting my views regarding joint resolution No. 41 of the House of Representatives, to continue the payment of bounties, &c., has just been received, and in reply I have the honor to state:

First—That in my opinion the requisite troops can be raised more expeditiously by continuing the payment of bounties to the 1st of April than by any other means.

Second—That at present great exertions are being made in the several States to raise their quotas by volunteers, so as to avoid a draft, the people preferring that method of furnishing troops.

Third—That Gen. BURNSIDE, Gen. HANCOCK and State Legislatures and Executives are earnestly requesting the continuance of the bounties until the 1st of April.

Fourth—That in my opinion the joint resolution of the House is wise and judicious, and that its speedy passage by the Senate would greatly promote the public welfare, and strengthen the military force more quickly and efficiently than can be accomplished in any other mode. Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Hon. HENRY WILSON, Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, United States Senate.

Arrival of a Swedish Steam Sloop-of-War.

SANDY HOOK, Saturday, March 5, 2:10 P.M.

A Swedish steam sloop-of-war is now passing here.

—The name of Aiken has long been esteemed in relation with a certain class of English literature. On the 29th ult. there died at Hampstead the much-respected Lucy Aiken, who had reached her 81st year. She was the daughter of that Dr. John Aiken, and niece of that Miss Aiken, afterward Mrs. Barbauld, whose joint work, *Evenings at Home*, is still so popular, and some of whose separate productions are also remembered and read. Dr. Aiken died in 1822, aged 75, and Mrs. Barbauld in 1825, aged 81. A son of Dr. Aiken—Dr. Arthur Aiken—distinguished as a chemist and geologist, died in 1854, at the same age of 81, his sister Lucy having survived him just ten years. Lucy Aiken's last published work was a *Life of Addison*, which appeared some twenty years ago.

—A large quantity of music of all dates has been accidentally discovered in the Quirinal Palace of the Pope.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Steinway & Sons—
Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, have removed their warerooms to their new marble building,
Nos. 71 and 72 East 14th-st.,
Between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

Sewing-Machines — Wonderful Improvements.—The Weed Lock-stitch Machines sew from lace to heavy leather. We advise our readers to buy them,
WEED S. MACHINE CO.,
No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's highest premium elastic-stitch Sewing-Machines for sale at No. 935 Broadway, near 22d-st. Also, embroidering, braiding and every description of machine-sewing done in the best manner.

DIED.

BISSETT.—In Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, March 3, Mrs. MARY BISSETT, relict of the late James D. Bissett, Sr., in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Jno. W. Craig, M. D., Plainfield, on Monday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock. The train leaves foot Cortlandt-st. at 12 o'clock.

DE WOLF.—On Saturday, March 5, SARAH A. DE WOLF, wife of the late Henry De Wolf, of Bristol, R. I., and daughter of the late Rev. William Rogers, D. D., of Philadelphia, in the 62d year of her age.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

ELY.—On Friday afternoon, March 4, JULIA ANN ELY, wife of E. C. Ely, in the 64th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 86 East 23d-st., corner Lexington-av., this (Sunday) morning, at 9 o'clock. Her remains will be removed to Livingston, N. J., for interment.

EVANS.—On Friday evening, March 4, HUGH EVANS, a native of North Wales, aged 65 years.

The friends of the family, and of his daughter, Mrs. R. H. Martin, are invited to attend his funeral, from the M. E. Church, 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., this day, (Sunday,) at 1 o'clock. The members of the order of Ancient Britons, and of Mercantile Lodge No. 47, I. O. of O. F., are also respectfully invited.

The members of the Ancient Britons' Benefit Society are hereby notified to attend the funeral of our late Brother, Hugh Evans, this day, (Sunday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Methodist Church in 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. WILLIAM LEWIS, Secretary.

GRAY.—Suddenly, on Friday, of disease of the heart, GEORGE W. GRAY, of this City, aged 66 years.

His friends, and those of his son, Henry Peters Gray, are requested to attend his funeral, on Sunday, at 2 P. M., from Mr. Frothingham's Church, in 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MORIARTY.—On Friday evening, March 4, CHARLES EDMUND, youngest son of Maurice L. and Anna J. Moriarty, aged 4, years 7 months and 4 days.

We know thou art gone to the home of thy rest—
Then why should our souls be so sad?
We know thou art gone where the weary are blest,
And, though mourning, look up and are glad.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 22 Pine-st.

MYERS.—At Bladen Springs, Ala., SAMUEL P. MYERS, of the firm of Desnon & Myers, Mobile.

POSTLEY.—The remains of the late Lieut. DEVAN POSTLEY, of 174th Regiment N. Y. Vols., killed at Donaldsonville, La., having arrived in the City, the funeral services will be held at the 5th-av. Baptist Church, (Rev. Dr. Armitage,) corner of 5th-av. and 46th-st., at 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon, the 7th inst. The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Second Company, 7th Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., (in citizens' dress,) as also his other friends in the regiment, and any members of the 174th N. Y. Vols. who may be in the City, are respectfully invited to attend.

SUMMERS.—Suddenly, on Friday, March 4, Miss ELIZABETH SUMMERS.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of H. C., W. P. and Isaac Westervelt, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Danl. Sloan, Esq., No. 240 West 22d-st., on Sunday, the 6th inst., at 2½ P. M., without further notice.

TRUMPORE.—On Saturday morning, March 5, after a lingering consumption, CHARLES F. TRUMPORE, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, March 7, from his late residence, No. 671 6th-av., at 12 o'clock.

☞ Indiana papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 207.—March 5, 1864.
40, 17, 39, 60, 65, 70, 16, 74, 47, 3, 64, 32, 50, 37.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 200.—March 5, 1864.
76, 34, 18, 77, 10, 24, 39, 61, 16, 42, 2, 12, 13.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 111—March 5, 1864.
51, 13, 48, 62, 7, 68, 16, 78, 64, 36, 26, 30, 67, 55.
CLASS 112—March 5, 1864.
68, 69, 1, 49, 42, 35, 17, 74, 66, 8, 59, 13, 51.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

$12 WILL BE PAID FOR A COMPLETE file of the NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861. Apply at Subscription Desk. *Times* Office.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
a little of everything relating to the human system, diet, air, marriage, etc., etc., read *revised and enlarged* edition of

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

Among the many subjects treated in this work are the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Piles, Liver and Philosophy of Digestion, Constipation, Affections of the Urinary Organs, Diseases of the Female Organs of Generation, Barrenness, Impotency, Seminal Weakness, Rupture, Salt Rheum, Cancer, Paralysis, Diseases of the Heart, Neuralgia, How to Recover the Sight and throw aside Spectacles, Marriage and Sexual Philosophy, The Curious Marriage Customs of the World, Philosophy of Elopements, Philosophy of Childmarking, a Chapter for the Married, and a thousand things of value to married and single never written before, making, altogether, a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. 400 pages; 100 illustrations. By E. B. FOOTE, M.D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Contents tables sent free by mail to all applicants, or the book forwarded by mail, postage paid, on receipt of $1 50. Address S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

POLITICAL.

SHALL SOLDIERS AND SAILORS VOTE?

To the Electors of New-York:

The undersigned have been appointed a Committee by the Union Central Committee, with instructions to call the attention of the loyal electors of New-York to the election to be held on the 8th day of March, to determine whether the Constitution of the State shall be so amended as to allow such of our citizens as may hereafter be absent in the military or naval service of the country, *the right to vote*.

In discharging the duty assigned to us, we do not consider it necessary to enter into any argument to prove the propriety or justice of the proposed amendment. It is only necessary, we trust, to call the attention of loyal citizens to the fact that such an election is at hand, to bring out an overwhelming affirmative vote.

A light vote at this election would convict us of the basest ingratitude toward the brave men who are now periling their lives in defence of our common country. By our votes, on the 8th of March, we have an opportunity of proving to these gallant men that their patriotic sacrifices are appreciated by their friends at home.

Our soldiers and sailors require moral as well as physical support. In no way can we more successfully strengthen their hands for the final struggle with treason now so near at hand than by giving a united vote in support of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of our State in their behalf. They have defended us and our country on the battle-field, and the least we can do for them is to protect them at the ballot-box.

Let us, therefore, devote one day to secure for our gallant soldiers and sailors in the service of the Union the right to participate in choosing the civil officers to whose hands the future destinies of our State and nation are to be confided. By so doing we can roll up such a majority on the 8th of March as will cheer the hearts and strengthen the arms of every citizen of the Empire State now in the armies and navy of the Republic.

The Union Central Committee of the City and County of New-York will provide the necessary ballots, and, through the Union Ward Associations, they will be placed in every election district on the day of election, so as to enable every citizen to cast his vote in favor of this important and just measure.

SINCLAIR TOUSEY, JAMES KELLY, A. J. WILLIAMSON, } Special Committee Union Cen. Com.
WILLIAM A. DARLING, Chairman.
WILLIAM DUNNING, HUGH GARDNER, } Vice-Presidents.
HENRY H. HUELAT, CHARLES H. HALL, } Secretaries.
OWEN W. BRENNAN,
Chairman Executive Committee.

SEVENTEENTH WARD ELECTION NOTICE—Notice is hereby given that the Executive Committee of the Seventeenth Ward Union Association has procured ballots for the election to be held on TUESDAY, March 8, 1864, which will be distributed in the several election districts on election day. Friends of the soldiers in favor of the amendment to the Constitution may obtain them also on or after Saturday, March 5, 1864, at the following places: Bowery Hotel, No. 395 Bowery; Lincoln Hall, No. 196 Houston-st.; and at the Headquarters of the German Union Club No. 307 5th-st., By order of the Executive Committee.

HENRY S. WALLACE, President.
FORMAN WHITNEY, HERMAN F. BAUER, } Secretaries.

$1,000,000 LOAN

OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

(Being the balance not awarded on bids for $2,000,000, opened Feb. 23, 1864.)

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until MONDAY, March 7, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the purchase, at not less than their par value, of the whole or any part of the sum of one million dollars of the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, passed Feb. 17, 1864, and by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 8, 1864, being the amount not awarded on bids for $2,000,000, opened Feb. 23, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable as follows: Five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1885; and five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1886.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts, of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 25, 1864.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Twenty-second Regiment Armory, 14th-st., near 6th-av.

Contributors are earnestly requested to send in their goods without delay, with a memorandum stating their character and value, and whether for sale or exhibition only. They should be marked as above, and consigned to JOHN M. FREEMAN, Agent, and will be received between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE, Office in New Buildings corner Chambers-st. and Broadway, adjoining New Court-house. Entrance on Broadway.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100—$477
Total	$777

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member, County Committee,
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS

MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new Inventions in this and all foreign countries.

Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.

Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.

Consultation and advice free. Address
MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

CABINET FURNITURE.

$125,000 worth of furniture at manufacturers' prices, consisting of rosewood and walnut parlor suites, library and chamber suites, oak and walnut dining-room suites, all made under the superintendence of J. E. Braundsdorf, in the latest style, and warranted, both as to material and workmanship. WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., New-York.
Factories Nos. 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105 Suffolk-st.
N. B.—The Broadway and 14th-st. (gridiron) railroad cars pass within two blocks of the warehouse.

WATCHES.—FINE GOLD WATCHES.—
Fine Gold Hunting Case Cylinder Escapement Watches for Ladies, $35, $38, $40, $45, $50 to $75 each.
Fine Gold Hunting Case Detached Levers, full jeweled, for Ladies, $45, $50, $55, $60, $70, $80, $90, $100, $150 to $200 each.
Gold Hunting Enameled Watches, for Ladies, $60, $70, $80, $90, $100, $125, $150 to $300 each, some with diamonds outside.
Gold Watches for Ladies, as low as $25, $28, $30 and $35 each.
Fine Gold Hunting Case English Patent Levers for Gentlemen, $85, $90, $100, $125, $150, $175 to $200 each.
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.
Watches sent by mail or express, to all parts of the country, without any extra charge. All warranted.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS—NEW STYLES.—ONE, TWO, THREE, FIVE, SIX, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY TO THIRTY DOLLARS A SET. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD NECKLACES FOR MISSES—FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE AND THIRTY DOLLARS each. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD-PLATED WATCH-CHAINS FOR ladies and gentlemen, TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX and EIGHT DOLLARS each. For sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BREAST-PINS, NEW STYLES, TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, SEVEN, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE to FIFTY DOLLARS each.
For sale by
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF ST. MATTHEW'S. Services in the Stone Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, on Sundays, at 3½ P. M. and 7½ P. M., and Wednesdays at 7½ P. M. On SUNDAY, March 6, Rev. JAMES PRATT, D. D., will preach in the afternoon; Rev. T. GALLAUDET, D. D., in the evening. Morning service at 10½ A. M. in the Hall, northeast corner of Broadway and 32d-st.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH.—THE TENTH discourse in the series on Christian Union will be preached by Rev. GARDNER SPRING, D. D., in the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, in 4th-av., corner 22d-st., next SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Communion of the Saints*. Preaching in the evening at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. H. B. RIDGAWAY.

MISSION CHURCH, CORNER OF GOVERNEUR and Madison sts.—Rev. WM. J. BREED will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, March 6, at 10:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M., under the direction of the New-York Port Society. Seamen and their families are invited to attend. Seats free. Sabbath school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES.—SECOND series, being discourses upon Christian Life, delivered in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. GEORGE L. PRENTISS, D.D., will preach the ninth of this series of practical sermons, on SUNDAY EVENING, March 6, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The State and Christian Life*.

ATHENEUM SUNDAY SCHOOL WILL hold its first anniversary on SUNDAY NIGHT, at 7½, in the Atheneum, Brooklyn. Interesting singing, and addresses by RALPH WELLS, Esq., President of the New-York Sunday School Union, and ANDREW A. SMITH, Esq., President of the Brooklyn Sabbath School Union. Service in the morning at 10½, as usual.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION —(Protestant Episcopal)—in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels and all unconnected with any other church will find a welcome. All seats free.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder RUFUS WENDELL, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All who are interested to hear on the way of *Life through Christ, and the Coming Kingdom*, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Church, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., on *The Faithfulness of Christ to his Promises*; and at 7½ P. M. *To the Young, on the Honor Due to Parents*. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

REV. DR. DOWLING, THE PASTOR, will preach NEXT SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-st. The ordinance of Baptism will be administered after the morning sermon. Young men especially invited in the evening.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT—6TH-AV., BEtween 41st and 42d sts.—Rev. A. B. HART, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of the Diocese will visit this church on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, March 6, for the purpose of administering the rite of confirmation.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. A. A. WILLETS will preach the sixth sermon of the course before this Association, in the First Reformed Dutch Church, Jerolemon-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, March 6. Young men are earnestly invited to attend.

MARINER'S CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY, corner Madison and Catharine. Seats free. Preaching on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. by the pastor, Rev. A. MCGLASHAN. Communion at 3 P. M. At 7½, monthly concert for seamen, with letters and addresses.

SPIRITUAL MEETING OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the New Dispensation, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., in Cooper Institute, Room No. 30. Evening, at 7½ o'clock, in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Room No. 5, 2d floor. Collections taken up. Private sittings daily, from 10 to 12 A. M.; 2 to 5 P. M.

GOD WILLING, THE PASTOR, H. H. BLAIR, will repeat, on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Charles-st. United Presbyterian Church, his discourse on the character and life of Rev. Peter Bullions, D. D., formerly of Albany, late of Troy, N. Y. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE—HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.—Rev. C. C. GOSS will deliver a discourse to young men, SUNDAY EVENING, on *The Institution of Marriage, as Ordained of God*. Public children's meeting at 3 o'clock. Strangers and families invited.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—THE SIXTH lecture of the course on Bunyan's Holy War, will be delivered by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *The Establishment and Reign of God's Peace in the Town of Mansoul*.

HELL—ITS ORIGIN, HISTORY, DESTINY:—Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will deliver the seventh discourse of this series, at Historical Society's Building, 11th-st. and 2d-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Hell in Hell*. Strangers cordially invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A.M., and by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Pilgrim's Progress*, continued. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—DIVINE service will be held in the Chapel of Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Rev. Dr. DYER will preach in the MORNING, and Rev STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., in the AFTERNOON.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st. Rev. WM R. HAMMOND, pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock P. M.; AFTERNOON, at 3 P. M. Rev. Mr. FRASER will preach. The public are invited. Seats free.

BEHOLD, HE COMETH!—S. S. SNOW, MESsenger of Christ, will preach, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Subject—*Events of the Present Hour, as Ushering in the Everlasting Kingdom of God on the Earth*. Friends Christ invited. Seats free.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., between 6th and 7th-avs., Rev. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY, pastor. The services in this church will commence on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats.

REV. JAS. L. PHILLIP WILL PREACH on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the First Free Baptist Church, in 28th-st., west of Broadway. The ordinance of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of service.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE Old Brewery. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. The principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. Will the friends of the Institution please come early in order to secure good seats.

"POLITICAL INFIDELITY" WILL BE the subject of GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS's lecture at the Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 8. Rev. Dr. TYNG will preside and make an introductory address.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN Association.—Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., will preach before this Association in the Broadway Tabernacle, corner 34th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *The Bible as a Literary and Scientific Study*.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE hall 8th-av., corner of 33d-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, minister. Regular services MORNING and EVENING. Subject for Evening—*Prophecy Concerning the Israelites or Jews*. Services at 7½ o'clock.

THE REV. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT will preach, as usual, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*In Christ*. Communion services in the morning at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—SUNDAY EVENING Rev. MOSES BALLOU will consider, by special request, *The Blasphemy against the Holy Ghost*.—Matt. xii. 31. 32. Morning sermon by Rev. G. T. FLANDERS.

REV. BENJAMIN N. MARTIN, D. D., will preach at the rooms of the New England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, at 3 o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—LEXINGton-av., corner of East 30th-st, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Service will commence at 7½ o'clock.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH—CORNER Broome and Chrystie sts., Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector. The Bishop of the Diocese of New-York will confirm in this church on SUNDAY, March 6. Evening service at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—28TH-st. and Madison-av. There will be divine service and sermon in this church on SUNDAY EVENING, 6th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, 6th, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverly-place. The Rev. E. F. REMINGTON will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

A SERMON WILL BE PREACHED THIS EVENING, before the Young Men's Association of St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., by Rev. ALEXANDER H. VINTON, D. D. Services to commence at 7½.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH—CORNER OF HENry and Scammel sts. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach in the morning, and the Rev. FREDERICK SILL in the evening, March 6.

REV. DR. JUNKIN WILL PREACH IN the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Greene-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. All welcome.

DR. RANDOLPH ON "BELSHAZAR'S Feast" and Slavery, corner of Broadway and 23d-st. At 3, *The Story of a Soul*. At 10, Spiritual trance circle. Admission to each 10 cents.

SAINT ANN'S CHURCH, 18th-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Sunday services at ¼ of 8, (full service with a sermon,) 10½, 3 and 7½, the afternoon being for deaf mutes. Seats free.

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. CHURCH—CORNER of Laight and Varick sts., St. John's Park. Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS, NEW STYLES, for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-FIVE, FIFTY to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.—THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN to THIRTY DOLLARS each. For sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....March 5, 1864.

$100,000	U. S. 6s, '81. R.	111¼	100	Mich. Cen. R.	142
10,000	do	111⅜	300	do	142¼
20,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, Re.	107¾	100	Hudson R. R.	b10.158⅜
3,500	U.S.6s,5-20s..Co.	107⅝	1500	do	158
20,000	U. S.6s,1-yr.C.	99⅞	200	do	s10.158
1,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Nts.Oct.&Ap.	112⅜	200	do	b10.158¼
			100	do	b15.158¼
25,000	Mo. St. 6s	73	50	do	s60.157
5,000	Mo. 6s. issued to Pac. R.	73½	100	do	b10.158
			150	Harlem R.	147
1,000	Cal.State 7s	128⅜	2500	do	148
65,000	Ohio & Miss. R.C.	44	1500	do	147¾
30,000	do	45	200	do	147⅜
40,000	do	45⅜	300	do	s60.146
30,000	do	46	200	do	s10.147
5,000	O.&Miss.Prf'd.C.	86	200	Har. R. Pr.	137½
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	108	600	Reading R.	138
5,000	N. Y. C. 7s, '76	115	1000	do	137½
6,000	Er. 3d M. Bs.	113	3500	do	137
2,000	Hud. R. 3d M. Bs.	147	1600	do	136¾
4,000	Ch.,B.&Q.8s1stM.	121	3200	do	136⅞
1,000	Mich.Cen.8s Con. 1st M. Skg. F. Bds.	130⅜	200	do	b10.137
			200	do	s60.136¼
1,000	C.&N.W.1stM.	93	600	do	b15.137
5,000	do	93½	84	do	136
5,000	do	94	2000	M. So. & N. I. R.	100
10,000	Tol.&W. 1 M. Ex.	102	1000	do	b30.100
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	89⅜	100	do	99⅞
5,000	do	89⅞	100	do	b10 99¾
10,000	do	90	400	do	99⅝
5,000	Clev. & P. 4th M.	87	100	do	s60 99
5,000	Ch. & Alt. 1st M.	105	300	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	145
5,000	Atl. G. W.&O. 1st	97½	44	do	143
20	Bank State N. Y.	108	200	Ill. Cen. Full S.	125
14	Imp. & Trad. Bank.	109	50	do	125⅜
20,000	Amer. Gold	s3.161⅝	100	do	125¼
20,000	do	c.161⅜	2000	Ill. Cen. R. Scp.	136
50	Canton Co.	s60 56	500	do	135⅞
500	do	b10 57	200	do	b30.136
300	do	56¾	1000	Clev. & Pitts. R.	118
200	do	57	2000	do	s10.118
400	do	b20 57¼	1200	do	118⅜
100	Del. & H.Ca.Co.	227	500	do	118⅜
100	do	226	600	do	118⅞
10	do	225¼	200	do	s30.118⅝
50	do	225	1200	do	119
50	Penn. Coal Co.	204	100	do	b10.119
50	do	207	200	Gal. & Ch. R.	119½
250	do	208½	100	do	119¾
400	Central Coal Co.	84	500	do	119
400	do	84¾	700	do	s10.119
2000	Cum. Coal Pref.	78	200	do	b15.120
400	do	77¾	200	do	b30.120
1200	do	77½	100	do	s60.118
400	do	77¼	10	do	118
500	do	77	150	do	b15.119⅜
300	do	s30 76	900	Tol.& Wab. R.	64
300	do	76½	600	Clev. & Tol. R.	147¾
300	do	76	200	do	147⅜
300	do	76½	500	do	s10.147¼
500	do	b30 76¼	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	123⅜
200	Am. Coal Co.	108	1000	do	123¾
400	do	b10 107½	200	do	b10.124
200	do	107	7	Chi., Bur.& Q. R.	140
200	do	106	100	do	141
500	do	b10.105½	100	do	b15.142
500	do	105	500	do	142
500	Wy. V. Coal Co.	95	500	M. & P.du C. R.	67
200	do	96	100	do	67¼
100	do	97	100	do	b30 67⅝
100	do	99	300	do	67½
200	do	100	50	M.&P.du C. 2d Pr.	83
500	do	101	120	Del., L. & W. R.	230
200	do	101½	250	P., Ft. W.& C.	104½
100	Bucks Co. L. Co.	1½	400	do	s30.104½
1300	Canada Cop. Co.	6½	200	do	s30.104¾
400	Quartz H. M.Co.	15	200	do	b15.105
100	do	s30 15	2500	do	105
250	Mar. Min. Co.	35⅜	50	do	s30.105
500	do	35	400	do	b10.105¼
600	Quick. M. Co	58½	100	do	s60.104½
250	do	58⅝	500	do	105¼
200	do	59	400	do	b15.106
250	do	b15 59¼	2000	do	106
50	do	59¼	1000	do	s60.106
120	Minn. Mining Co	86	100	do	b10 106½
100	do	86¼	1000	do	106⅜
600	Pacific M. S. Co.	221	100	do	s60.106½
200	do	223	800	do	107
50	do	b30.223½	100	do	s60.107
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	b10.136¾	300	do	b15 107¼
500	do	b15.136½	10	A. & T. H. R.	72½
100	do	b10.136¾	100	do	73
600	do	136¾	100	do	73½
100	do	136⅝	500	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	90
100	do	b15.137	100	Chi. & N. W.	b10 56½
650	Erie R.	118	1000	do	56
100	do	s30.117¾	450	do	b10 56¼
100	do	b30.118	100	do	56¼
300	do	b10.118	650	do	b10 56⅜
200	do	b10.117⅜	250	do	56½
1250	do	117¾	100	do	b20 56¾
200	do	s5.117⅝	585	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	75
200	do	b5.117¾	50	do	74½
250	do	b10.117¾	20	do	74
100	do	s30.117	100	Chi. & Alt. R.	88
100	do	s30.117¾	100	do	88¼
100	do	s30.117⅞	1000	Mar.& Cin. 1st Pr.	83
200	do	s30.117¾	200	do	b30 83
200	Erie Railway Pref.	108	400	do	82
200	do	108½	200	do	80½
400	do	108¾	200	do	81
1000	do	108¾	500	Mar. & Cin. 2d Pr.	58
200	do	b10.108½	1000	do	59
200	do	108¾	1300	do	60
500	do	b30.109	100	Miss. & Mo. R.	51

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000	U. S.6s,'81..Reg.	111¾	2000	M. S. & N.I. R.	100
15,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.Reg.	111⅞	300	M. S. & N. I. R. G.	145
25,000	do	111¾	500	Ill. Cen. R. S.	136½
2,500	U.S.6s,5-20s,Co.	107⅞	1300	do	136¾
10,000	do	108	1000	do	137
5,000	U. S. 6s, 1y. c.	99½	300	do	b10.137
20,000	Amer. Gold	s3.161⅝	300	Chi., Bur, & Q. R.	143¼
300	Canton Co.	57¾	1000	Clev. & Pitts. R.	119
200	do	58	1500	do	119½
200	Cumb. Coal Prf.	79½	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	119⅜
[illegible]	do	80	500	do	119⅜
500	Quick. Min. Co.	59	400	Chi. & R. I.	123½
50	Pacific M. S. S. C.	225	400	Mil.& Pr.du Ch.	68
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	136¾	300	do	68½
250	Erie R.	b10.118	300	do	b30 69
200	do	117¾	300	Tol. & Wab. R.	64
400	Erie R. Pr.	109¼	100	do	b30 64½
1000	do	109⅜	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	109
400	do	109⅞	500	do	108½
300	do	110	100	do	b10.109
200	Hud. R. R..ex-div	153	200	do	108
1500	Harlem R.	147⅜	500	A. & T. H. R.	b10 74¼
200	Reading R.	137¼	100	Chic. & N.W. R.	56⅜
300	do	137⅜	200	do	b30 57
1000	do	137¾	200	do	b10 56⅜
200	do	138	100	do	56¾
1000	Mich. Cen. R.	143			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

300	N. Y. Cen. R.	c 136½	400	Mich. Cen. R.	b3.143
200	do	c.136⅞	100	Gal. & C. R.	119¼
200	do	b3.137	200	do	119½
100	do	s3.137	300	do	c.119
100	Erie R.	s10.117⅞	800	do	s3.119
850	do	118	100	do	s3.119¼
100	do	118¼	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	b3.147¼
100	do	c.118	700	do	147¾
300	Erie Pref.	109	200	Chic. & R. I.	b3.123¾
600	do	bnw.109¼	500	do	123¾
700	do	109½	250	Chic. & N. W. R.	56⅜
300	do	b10.109¾	500	do	56¼
100	Hudson R. R.	158	100	do	s3 56¾
100	do	b3.158	500	P., Ft. W. & Chi.	109
2000	Harlem R.	148	500	do	108¾
2000	do	147¾	500	do	108¾
2000	do	147⅝	1400	do	108¾
300	do	s3. 147⅝	300	do	108⅝
1100	do	bnw.148	300	do	108
200	do	147⅝	100	Tol. & Wab.R. Pr.	80
300	do	147	100	Miss. & Mo. R.	53
1000	do	b10.148	300	do	51
200	do	b10.147⅞	200	do	52
300	do	147⅞	200	do	55
300	Reading R.	137¾	500	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr.	83
200	do	s3. 137¾	200	Mar. & Cin. 2d Pr.	64
500	M. S. & N. I. R.	s3 99¼	1100	Canton Co.	57½
200	do	99¾	100	do	57½
200	do	b3. 100	100	do	c 57¼
2200	do	100	200	Cumb. Coal Co.	80¼
200	do	s3 99¾	700	do	b3 80
700	Ill. Cen. R.	136	300	do	80
200	do	s3.136	500	do	79½
2000	do	136⅜	600	do	79¾
1000	do	b3. 136½	200	do	79¾
50	Clev. & Pitts. R.	119	900	do	79¾
1000	do	119½	200	Q'tz Hill M. Co.	14½
200	do	120	200	do	15
1000	do	119½	1000	Quicksilv. M.Co.b3	58½

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

300	N. Y. Cen. R.	s3.137½	500	Mich. Cen. R.	143
1100	do	137¼	100	do	143½
300	Erie R.	117¾	100	do	b3.143½
300	do	s3. 117¾	500	Gal. & Chi. R.	119½
200	Erie Pref.	110½	700	do	b3.119½
300	do	s3.110½	800	Chic. & R. I.	124
300	do	b2.110½	1300	do	124¼
200	do	b3.110½	200	Chi. & N. W. R.	56½
300	do	110¾	300	do	56½
300	do	110½	800	do	56¾
300	do	s3.110½	500	P., Ft. W. & C.	110¼
200	Hud. R. R.ex-d.	b3.159	200	do	s10.110½
50	do	152½	100	do	s3.110½
100	do	b10.153	350	do	111½
400	Harlem R.	b10.147½	2000	do	112
100	do	147	100	do	s3.112
200	do	146½	400	do	112½
1100	Reading R.	138	200	do	s60.110
100	do	b3.138	200	do	s30.111¾
50	Mich. S. & N.I.R.	100	400	T. H. & Alt. R.	74
300	do	b3.100½	200	Ter. & Alt. Prf.	s3 90
200	do	100½	400	Miss. & Mo. R.	57
200	do	100¾	300	do	56
200	do	b3. 100½	200	do	56½
50	do	b10.100½	50	Pacific M. S.Co.	227½
900	Ill. Cen. R.	136	50	do	230
300	do	s6.136	900	Canton Co.	59
500	do	137¼	900	Cum. Coal	79½
800	do	137⅜	200	Cen. Coal Co.	84½
300	do	137¾	100	do	b3 85¼
300	do	s3.110¼	1100	Am. Coal Co.	106
200	do	137½	500	Wyom. Valley Coal Co.....ex-div.	103
300	do	b3.137½	400	do	b3.103
200	do	137½	200	do	102½
200	do	s3.137½	400	do	b60.104
300	do	b10.138	500	Quicks. M. Co.	59¼
2100	Clev. & Pitts	120	850	Mariposa M. Co.	35½
300	do	119½	300	Bucks Co. Lead	1½
300	do	b3.120	100	do	s3 1½
300	do	120¼	1000	Canada Cop.Co.s30	6
200	do	b3.120¼	$20,000	Ohio & Miss.C.	47
300	do	b10.120½			

SATURDAY, March 5—P. M.

There was increased excitement in the Stock Exchange, to-day, on the upward turn in the Coal and Railway Shares. The additional advance since Friday is equal to 3@5 per cent. on several descriptions, and the eagerness of buyers is so pressing in some instances as to create a difference of 1@2 per cent. in as many minutes. The New-York Roads were less moved than the Western list to-day. New-York Central is about 1 and Hudson 1½ ℘ cent. better; Erie Preferred attracts more attention on account of the conversion of some of the mortgages on the Road which stand before this class of the Stock, and the price advanced 2 ℘ cent.; the Common Shares maintained the large recovery of yesterday, but no more. The Coal Stocks were higher on nearly all descriptions, and the highest figures known on Cumberland since 1853 were paid this afternoon, and still higher on the new Central Company in the same region. The Wyoming Valley Company, (Gen. VIELE, President,) in the Pennsylvania Anthracite fields, advanced above par, and as on Friday, there was a strong demand for Reading Shares. Among the Western Roads, Fort Wayne was 5@6 ℘ cent. up, and fresh attention directed to Michigan Central and Illinois Central. The Government Stocks rose to 108 for the Popular 5-20 years Loan, and 112 for the 7-30 ℘ cents April and October issue. The Coupons of 1881 brought 111½ ℘ cent. Treasury Certificates were in demand at the close at 99½ ℘ cent. Canton Shares touched 58, and Quicksilver steady at about 59 ℘ cent.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made as compared with Friday afternoon, same hour. There was much excitement in the Street after the adjournment of the Stock Boards, and it was difficult to get the correct quotations for many of the fancies. Sales of Fort Wayne were mentioned as high as 112 per cent. Pittsburgh and Illinois Central were also higher than at the Second Board, and Reading up to 138 per cent.:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
Gold Coin	161¾	161⅝	Mich. Central	141	143
U. S. 6s, 1861	111¾	111½	Mich. Southern	99¾	100½
N. Y. Central	136½	137¼	Mich. Guarant'd	145	146
Erie	117⅞	117¾	Illinois Cen	136	138
Erie Preferred	108	110½	Pittsburgh	118	120
Hudson	156¼	153¼*	Fort Wayne	102¾	111
Pacific Mail	219	225	Rock Island	122½	123¾
Harlem	147¼	147¾	Galena	118½	119½
Canton	56½	58	Reading	138¼	138
Treas. Cer., new	99⅜	99½	Quicksilver	59¾	59
Toledo	148	147½	Cum'land Coal	76	80
Northwest	55	56½	Mariposa	35¾	35½

* Ex-dividend.

The price of Gold was inclined to increased firmness early in the day, but as the deliveries on *short* contracts were made with rather more ease, the market left off barely steady at 161⅝. The Customs demand of the day was $212,000, and the Export demand only $123,140. The total shipments of the week amount to $629,603. Bills on England left off 175½ ℘ cent. Money 5@6 ℘ cent. in the open market on Stocks and prime short paper.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Bank of N. America	108
Merchants'	106	Hanover	100
Mechanics'	112	Irving	101
America	130	Metropolitan	117
Phœnix	104½	Corn Exchange	100
Tradesmen's	112	Continental	102
National	105	St. Nicholas	102
Seventh Ward	145	Marine	154
State of New-York	108	Commonwealth	102
Commerce	107	Import. & Traders'	109
Mechanics' Bk. Ass.	100	Park	135
Ocean	95	First National	130
American Exchange	110	Fourth National	102½
Bank of the Republic	104		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	108	Alton & T. Haute firsts	103
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Es.	106	Al. & T. H. 2ds pref.	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Subs.	104	Al & T.H. seconds, In.	87¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '64	101½	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	103
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	115¼	Chi & N. W. In. B.	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con. '76	135	Chi. & N. W. firsts	93½
Erie firsts. '68	108	Chi. & N. W. seconds	84½
Erie seconds. '79	113	Han & St. Jo. lsts	90
Erie thirds. '83	112¾	Tol. & Wab. lsts	101
Erie fourths. '80	119	Tol. & Wab. seconds	89¾
Erie fifths, '88	118½	M. & P. du Ch. lsts	104
B. N.Y.& E., '77	106	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	113
Hud. R. firsts, '69	109¾	Pitts., Ft.W.& C lsts	108
Hud.R. seconds.s.f.'85	113	Pitts. Ft.W.& C. 2ds	102
Hud. R. thirds. '75	148	Pitts. Ft. W. &C. 3ds	89½
Hud. R. Bonds	104	Clev. & Pitts 3ds	104
Harlem lsts. '69 & '73	122	Clev. & Pitts 4ths	87
Har. new firsts, 83	130½	Chi. & Alt. firsts	101½
Chi. B. & Quin. firsts	121	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	102
Mich. S. seconds	106	Chi. & Alt. Income	94
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F.	112¼	Atl. & G. W.	97
Ill. Central, '75	123½		

The day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's Office, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $1,355,306 03—including for Customs, $211,000; Payments, $1,763,115 88; Balance, $32,767,005 59.

The following is sent to us from a responsible source in reference to the Rutland Marble Company of Vermont, of which Mr. ELISHA RIGGS, of this City, is the President:

"It is understood that the stock of the Rutland Marble Company is about to be placed on the official list of the Board of Brokers. The capital stock is 40,000 shares of $25 each, full paid. The company have $50,000 cash in the treasury. These well-known quarries are located at West Rutland, Vt., and have been worked very successfully the past forty years. The supply is inexhaustible, and the demand is largely in advance of the amount quarried. About 300 men are now employed in the quarries. The demand is from all parts of the United States, and the marble is almost exclusively for statuary, mantel, gravestones, and monumental purposes. With the increased demand, facilities and advanced prices, this stock deserves to attract attention in this market."

EUROPEAN MISCELLANY.

THE REBEL LOAN IN FRANCE.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 13.

The Civil Tribunal of the Seine has just given judgment in an action brought by MM. ERLANGER & Co., bankers, of Paris, against M. CARTERET, to recover a sum of 10,000f. advanced to him on the 23d of February, 1863. The plaintiffs grounded their demand on a receipt signed by CARTERET in the following terms: "I acknowledge having received from M. ERLANGER the sum of 10,000f., payable whenever demanded." The defendant pleaded that, instead of being the debtor, he was really the creditor of ERLANGER & Co. for the sum of 1,875,000f., due to him as commission for having procured them the negotiation in London of the loan of 75 millions for the Confederate States of America, by which ERLANGER & Co. had cleared 13,500,000f., and that the 10,000f. was only the first instalment of his commission; besides, it was altogether contrary to banking usages to make advances on a mere receipt. He also stated that a suit was now pending before the English courts for the recovery of his commission, and that he had given the receipt in question because the money was advanced before it was absolutely certain that the arrangements for the loan would be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The counsel for the plaintiffs maintained, on the contrary, that the money advanced was really a loan, as shown by the terms of the receipt, and that there was nothing serious in the suit alleged to be pending in England. The tribunal, however, decided that explanations given sufficiently established the fact that the 10,000f. were not a loan, but an installment of the defendant's commission, and accordingly rejected the plaintiff's demand, with costs.

A FANCY BALL AT PARIS.

The fancy ball recently given by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Mme. DROUYN DE LHUYS was attended by more than 900 persons, and seldom (says *Galignani*) has a more splendidly picturesque scene been witnessed. In the brilliant crowd were observed the Ambassadors of Austria, Prussia, Russia and Turkey, and nearly all the diplomatic body resident in Paris. There were also an immense number of other foreigners of distinction, as well as members of the Senate, Legislative Body, and Council of State, high dignitaries of the court, the principal celebrities of the army and navy, and of the arts, sciences, and letters. The Emperor and Empress were also said to be present incognito. The fancy costumes, exceedingly rich and tasteful, were more numerous than the dominoes, and represented every period of history, the chief mythological characters of every civilization, and fantastical allegorical personages in almost endless variety. Mme. Drouyn de Lhuys wore a costume of the reign of Louis IV.; the Princess de Castelcicala appeared in a splendid mantle studded with gold stars; the Princess Troubetskoi as a Pierrette; the Princess Demidoff in a costume of the time of Henry III.; the Countess de Pourtalès as a bat spangled with diamonds; the Baroness de Seebach in a Pompadour costume; Mme. de Mackau as a Moorish Princess; Mme. Say as Mary de Medici, in a most splendid costume studded with diamonds, copied from a picture of Rubens'; Mme. Pereira as a personification of Snow; the Viscountess de la Gueronniere as a Louis XV. Marchioness; Mme. Pellenc as Undine, decorated all over with corals; Mme. Guernet as a Polish Hussar; Mlle. Haussman as a Circassian; the two Mlles. Heckeren in extremely elegant fancy costumes; Mlle. du Hallay as a Naiad; Mlle. Enkart in a Biblical costume; Mlle. Guttierez as a Mexican; Mlle. Chemais Gilloy as an Oriental, and Mlle. Erazu as a Roman dame. One lady (name unknown) personified Photography, being covered from head to foot with portraits, and wearing the camera as a head-dress. There were also two ladies and one gentleman as Touaregs, and wearing black veils. The courteous affability with which the honors of the evening were done by the host and hostess gave a peculiar charm to this *fête*. A magnificent supper was served at 2 o'clock. Dancing was afterwards resumed, and kept up till past 4, when the whole terminated by an animated cotillon led by the Baron DE SEEBACH.

MAZZINI ORDERED FOR TRIAL.

The Paris correspondent of the London *News*, of Feb 12, says: "It will probably surprise you to learn that MAZZINI is ordered for trial (*renvoyé*) before a French Assize Court. Such, however, is the statement of a French journal. An indictment has been framed against MAZZINI as an accomplice of the four Italians, GRECO, IMPERATORI, TRABUCCO and SAGLIO, in a plot against the Emperor's life. French courts are in the habit of trying people in their absence and pronouncing awful sentences against them, even extending to death. But such sentences are mere mockery, for whenever the accused party chooses to appear he is entitled to a new trial. It is, however, a very curious fact that the French Government should persist in attributing to MAZZINI a design to take the Emperor's life by the hands of hired assassins. Hitherto the general belief has been that, whatever exception may be taken to MAZZINI'S ideas, he is a sincere man, and that his denial of any participation in the Paris plot was worthy of all credence."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—The Manchester *Examiner*, of Feb. 12, says: "Mr. William Hunt, the well known painter in water-colors, died at his residence, Stanhope-street, Hampstead-road, at the age of 74. Mr. Hunt has exhibited in the gallery of the Society of Painters in Water-colors, since 1824. His works have latterly formed one of the chief attractions of the annual exhibitions, and their absence will create a void that the Society will not easily be able to fill. His exquisite color and delicate manipulation were not more conspicuous than his intense perception of the beauties of those objects of still life which he so loved to paint. Nor were his powers limited to the faithful reproduction of fruit and flowers. As a painter of flesh he was, perhaps, unequalled, and his rendering of humorous phases of rustic life also was sufficient to win him an enduring reputation. His studies of landscape, sea and sky, reveal to the instructed eye a capacity for this branch of art equal to those by which he is more popularly known. Mr. Hunt was an honorary member of the Academy of Amsterdam in addition to being a member of the Water-colour Society. Although of late his infirmity has been greatly increased, Mr. Hunt has never relinquished work, except under temporary excess of indisposition. Debarred in a great measure from the pleasures of society, almost his sole delight was in his work. He may be said to have died in harness, for so lately as last Saturday, he was at his easel until mid-day, and only left it to visit the Gallery in Suffolk street, where the competition pictures of the candidates for associateships of the Water-colour Society were exhibited. Probably the last act of his life was sending his proxies for some of the competitors. During the night between Sunday and Monday, an attack of paralysis supervened upon the indisposition which had manifested itself soon after returning home from the Gallery. There was no return of consciousness, and shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday morning he expired.

—Mr. Cobden has republished, in a pamphlet form, at Manchester (Messrs. Ireland & Co.) his recent correspondence with Mr. Delane, the editor of the *Times*, adding a supplementary correspondence, which is also very curious, between himself and the editor of the *Daily Telegraph* on the same occasion. Mr. Cobden and his friends seem determined that the war against the *Times* shall go on; for, along with this pamphlet, from the same printing office, there has appeared another, entitled "The Traditional Policy of the *Times*," telling the story of the calumny which appeared in the *Times* of July 19, 1791, against Dr. Priestly and the Liberals of Birmingham, when the Birmingham people rose in riot against them for their commemoration of the French revolution.

—The prospectus has been issued of a new company to purchase, for a sum not exceeding £120,000, the well-known steamship *Great Eastern*, which was to have been sold by auction at Liverpool on the 17th ult., without any reserve. This sum is scarcely an eighth of the original cost of the vessel, and it is possible that she may be purchased for a much less sum, as the only bid at the previous auction was £50,000, and the reserve £130,000. The capital is to be raised in £20 shares, and more than one-half have already been subscribed by the bondholders in the Great Ship Company.

—A splendid masked ball was given on Feb. 10, by the Duke and Duchess de Morny. The duchess was dressed as an English Lady of the last century; the Princess Anna Murat as a Marquise; the Princess Troubetskoi as a Cat; the Countess de Pourtalès, a Blue Butterfly; Mme. Pereiras as Folly; Mme. de Girardin, Snow; Mdlle. Maison, a Toyshop; Mme. Lima, a Devil, half red and half black; the Misses Slidell as Shepherdesses; the Duke de Mouchy represented one of the personages in the large picture of the Marriage of Cana, by Paul Veronese; the Prince de Demidoff, a Soldier of Louis XIII. There were the usual number of Postilions, Musketeers, Turks, Arabs, &c. The dancing was kept up with great spirit until morning.

—Among a collection of books announced to be sold by auction in Paris, is a copy of "La Constitution de la Republic," published at Dijon, l'An II., bound in human skin! The binding resembles light calf. This work recently belonged to a well-known book collector, named Villenave. To the volume is added a note from its first possessor testifying to the nature of the binding. On one occasion, during the first revolution, a journalist, named Galletti, was accused by the Committee of Public Safety of having invented in one of his articles, with a slanderous intention, the existence of tanneries of human skins. A friend of Galletti's procured for him the book in question, by which the latter was enabled to justify the truth of his assertion.

—Professor Häuser, of Heidelberg, has received the Prussian prize for the best German work of German history published during the last five years. The prize in question was created by the King of Prussia in 1844, consists of 1,060 thalers, and is given away every five years. The work of Professor Häuser, which is thus crowned, is "The History of Germany from the Death of Frederick the Great to the End of the Revolutionary War," a solid and laborious production, full of original research and out-of-the-way materials, but wanting in spirit and power of narration.

—In a piece by M. Maquet called "La Maison du Baigneur," just brought out at the Paris Gaîté, a novel and startling effect thrills the audience every evening. A ponderous movable ceiling, in a room from which one of the characters is unable to escape, gradually descends by machinery, until the unhappy captive is crushed to death beneath its weight. The idea is now carried out for the first time on the stage. Fortunately the victim at the Gaîté is one of the most detestable villains of the piece, (*un infâme coquin* M. Ulbach calls him,) so that, dramatically speaking, he may be said to deserve his fate.

—The Bohemian Museum has been presented with a colossal map of China, inscribed with Chinese characters, upon eight long strips of paper, which, placed side by side, represent the Chinese empire in its whole extent. This map seems to be the very first ever made of this empire—the work of Roman Catholic missionaries, under the Emperor King-Hi, in the Seventeenth century. Chevalier Liporoski, the donor, bought it, during his stay in China, from a family ruined by the war.

—Under the title of "L'Autographe," a large sheet, one of a series of *fac-similes* of the handwriting of various notabilities of France, from the Emperor and the Prince Imperial downwards, has recently been issued. They are chiefly taken from albums, though all were not originally designed to appear there, as for instance, Louis Philippe's deed of abdication, firmly written, but with two faults in spelling in one single word.

—The *Charivari* publishes a caricature representing a huge cauldron placed on a blazing fire, and entitled "The Germanic Confederation." Austria and Prussia are sitting on the lid and trying with all their force to keep it down, but it already has risen at one side, and a number of small personages are seen below heaving it gradually up. An inscription underneath declares that the boiling pot no longer respects the pressure on the cover.

—Two very fine steamers, named respectively the *Vanguard* and the *Jason*, both of which were built by Messrs. C. & W. Earle & Co. of Hull, have just been sold to the Viceroy of Egypt. The *Vanguard* is 850 tons burden and the *Jason* 1,042 tons. Both vessels had to pass the Foreign Office. It is understood that these steamers are intended by the Viceroy for the conveyance of pilgrims between Mecca and Suez, and across the Persian Gulf.

—Mr. Home, the medium, states that before his expulsion from Rome he was required to sign the following declaration, in the presence of the Chief of the Inquisition: "I, Daniel Douglas Home, do hereby solemnly declare and avow that I have not sold my soul to the Devil, nor have I on any occasion been cognizant of holding communication with the Evil One."

—The telegraphic line between Omsk and Irkutzk is now finished. The first dispatches sent from the latter town on the 21st December at noon, were received at St. Petersburg the same day at half-past eight in the evening, having traversed the enormous distance of 5,750 versts (820 German miles.) A letter from Irkutzk takes 24 days to arrive at St. Petersburg.

—An important work in connection with the the history of ancient Assyria and Old Testament history is announced by M. H. L. Feer, of London—*Les Ruines des Bords du Tigre*. It is to be extensively illustrated.

—A remarkable death from lockjaw has occurred in London. A man named Allen was driving his horse and cart, when he smacked his whip, the thong returning and striking him on the cheek. The place became very irritated; at the expiration of a week lockjaw set in, and all the skill of the surgeons at Westminster Hospital failed to prevent a fatal result.

—A ludicrous blunder appears in a Ripon paper, caused by a line which properly belonged to a meeting report having been accidentally placed between two announcements of births. The record read as follows: "On the 3d instant, at Ellington, the wife of Mr. TERRY, schoolmaster, of a son. He spoke indistinctly, but was understood to say that, on the 5th instant, at Bond-gate, Ripon, the wife of Mr. JOSEPH LONSDALE, tailor, of a daughter."

—From a report just issued by the Board of Trade on the railway and canal bills of 1864, it appears that the number of bills relating to railways in Great Britain and Ireland deposited for this session amounts to 344. Of this number 294 authorize new works. The total length of new lines is 3,099 miles, and there are, in addition, 66 miles of deviation lines.

—A number of men at work in an engine-shop in Newcastle-on-Tyne had a narrow escape on the 6th. After repairing an engine, they lighted a coke fire in it, and as the damper was put on and the doors of the shop were closed, the fumes of the coke very soon overpowered eleven men, who were with difficulty rescued from a state of insensibility.

—The Rouen *Nouvellist* complains of Confederate cotton, bales of which, after running the blockade, are found to contain conical-shaped cannon balls, each weighing nine kilogrammes, to the serious loss of the purchasers.

—ROSSINI has composed two new vocal pieces, "In Granada," and "The Andalusian Widow." The first is dedicated to the Queen of Spain, the second to M. Velasquez, director of the royal concerts of Madrid.

—A private letter states that the Piedmontese soldiers lately wounded a poor woman in Sicily, and then burnt her and her two children in their own house. They also put a deaf and dumb boy to the torture, inflicting on him 42 wounds.

—At the request of the Communal Council of Vienna the direction of the Imperial Opera of that city is having a metallic curtain manufactured for the purpose of separating the audience part of the theatre from the stage in case a fire should occur.

—The *Trieste Observer* states that a bust by the hand of Canova has just been discovered in the villa of Altichiero, near Padua. It is the bust of Paul Renier, the last but one of the Doges of Venice. It has been purchased by a rich citizen of Trieste, M. Bottacin.

—A fatal railway accident occurred in France on Feb. 7th, to an express train on the Paris and Calais line, whereby one man was killed and several others were wounded. Several of the carriages were completely smashed, and the escape of the other passengers was miraculous.

—At a ball recently given by Prince Borghese, at Rome, the Princess Massimo, lost a diamond bracelet, worth, it is said, 400,000f.; and no trace of it has since been found.

—According to advices from Constantinople, the Porte has obtained possession of documents proving the existence of a secret treaty between Moldo-Wallachia and the Servian Government.

—Wild boars are very numerous in Alsace. Hunts have taken place in several places, and about forty have been destroyed.

—A shawl of English lace, of the value of 20,000f., has been stolen from the house of Madame Ratazzi, at Turin.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Asia	Mar. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Mar. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Mar. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Canada	Mar. 16	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	Mar. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Mar. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Mar. 19	New-York	Southampton.
Australasian	Mar. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Mar. 30	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	April 2	New-York	Southampton.
China	April 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	April 16	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	April 30	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	May 14	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Limerick	Feb. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	Feb. 23	Southampton	New-York.
Sidon	Feb. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	Feb. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Feb. 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Mar. 5	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Mar. 8	Southampton	New-York.
China	Mar. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Mar. 19	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Mar. 19	Southampton	New-York.
Persia	Mar. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	April 2	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	April 16	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Yazoo	Mar. 9	New-York	New-Orleans.
Eagle	Mar. 9	New-York	Havana.
Geo. Cromwell	Mar. 12	New-York	New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Mar. 19	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star	April 2	New-York	*New-Orleans.

* Via Havana.

For California.

Illinois	Mar. 14	New-York	Panama.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..........5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at..........5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

NATIONAL HOTEL.

National Hotel, Nos. 3, 5 and 7 Cortlandt-st., New-York City, kept by JESSE FOSTER.

BAKER'S COUGH MIXTURE AND FEVER Cooler, Baker's Rheumatic Balm, and Baker's Croup Alleviator, are four things that no family or housekeeper should be ever without. Price $1 per bottle each; also Baker's Kidney and Gravel Remedies will be found invaluable. Price $5. Principal depot No. 154 10th-st., N. Y., near 4th av. Remedies sent to any address in the United States, on receipt of the above amount. For sale by druggists generally.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.—100 old and rare Masonic Books on hand.
10,000 Photographic Albums on hand, cheap.
10,000 Valuable scientific books, at our price.
100,000 Old and new books, at your price.
100,000 Scrap prints, portraits, &c., at any price.
LEGGAT BROTHERS,
No. 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

ICE FOR SALE.—400 TONS OF ICE, TO BE DElivered on the dock at Abbottsford, Hudson River, at $2 25 per ton of 2,000 pounds. Apply to JAMES CANNON, at Abbotsford, or by letter, Dobbs Ferry Post-office.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. first floor, over Park Bank.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE WANTED.—A DOUBLE SUITE of rosewood parlor furniture, not much used. Any party having above, wishing to sell at moderate price, for cash, will address EBBETS, No. 54 Greene-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION

Use only the gas made fresh every day. Office No. 22 Bond-st., G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & SON.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

EDWARD B. KETCHUM, LYNDON M. SWAN and LANDON KETCHUM are this day admitted as copartners in our firm.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.

COAL.

COAL.—THE COAL YARD FOOT OF 17TH-ST., East River, will be reopened by the undersigned from and after the 1st March. Peddlers and grocers will constantly find a good assortment of all kinds of family coal at the lowest prices. A. DECAN & CO.

PRINTING.

C. A. ST. JOHN, STATIONER, PRINTER and Bookbinder, No. 59 Pine-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING GOODS, SPRING STYLES.
FULL STOCK OF
VERY HANDSOME MATERIALS.
every design and texture, now ready for inspection at
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway.

NOTICE—WET BLACK SILKS.

Forty pieces best quality black silks, all widths, slightly wet only; suitable for dresses and mantles, just received from the steamer *Germania*, and for sale cheap by GEORGE KEYES, No. 343 8th-av.

DRY GOODS.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
IN THE NEWEST PARIS DESIGNS,
Just received per steamers,
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
(cor. Grand-st.)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

EXTRA RICH PARIS SILKS.
A choice assortment, just received per Steamer.
ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS.
In great variety—At Retail.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DRESS GOODS FOR SPRING.

A fine assortment of POPLINS, CHALLIES, DE LAINES, MOHAIRS, ALPACAS, PLAIDS, TISSUES, FRENCH PRINTS, &c., &c., just received per steamers.

AT RETAIL,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
(Corner Grand-st.)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LEGRAINS.
OPENING OF NEW PARISIAN FASHIONS.

NEW SILKS JUST RECEIVED.

BLACK DRAPS DE LYONS, FINEST BLACK SILK EVER IMPORTED.

WHITE AND COLORED CORDED SILK.

NEW CHINE SILK.

NEW STRIPED SILK.

BRIGHT PLAIDED SILK, FOR TRIMMINGS AND DRESSES.

PLAIN LYONS FOULARD.

FIGURED LYONS FOULARD.

VERY RICH PRINTED FOULARDS, MOST EXTRA QUALITY.

ALL SILK GRENADINE, VERY RICH DESIGNS.

BAREGE GRENADINE, SMALL FIGURED, FOR YOUNG LADIES.

REAL GOATS' HAIR, TWO YARDS WIDE.

BLACK GRENADINE BAREGE.

BLACK QUEEN'S CLOTHS, MUCH BETTER FOR DRESSES THAN ALPACCAS.

ALL SILK BLACK GRENADINE.

BLACK ALPACCAS, VERY BEST CHOICE,

WHITE ALPACCAS, PARISIAN QUALITY,

COLORED ALPACCAS, ALL SHADES.

PARISIAN POPLINS, QUITE NEW.

FRENCH PERCALES.

FRENCH ORGANDIES.

FRENCH PRINTED BRILLIANTS.

GOATS' HAIR AT 55c., WORTH 80c.

AMERICAN PRINTS FOR SPRING.

NEW LADIES' CLOTH.

LEGRAIN'S, No. 729 BROADWAY,
and No. 1 WAVERLEY-PLACE.

LEGRAIN'S.
TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

WHITE GOODS, FAMILY LINEN AND TABLE LINEN, AT COST.

WHITE SHIRTING MUSLINS, POSITIVELY UNDER COST.

Ladies will only understand the truth of this advertisement by assuring themselves of the facts.

NEW PIQUES, MARSEILLES, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC PRINTS, PRINTED LINEN, just received.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,
MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similies of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality, or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality, or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS.—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

FINANCIAL.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Capital, $5,000,000.

NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1864.

This Bank, having received its certificate of authorization, is now prepared to prosecute its regular business of banking.

Discount days, Mondays and Thursdays.

GEORGE OPDYKE, President.
ROSEWELL G. ROLSTON, Assistant Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

{ L. S. } (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK,
CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.'S BUILDING,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for eleven directors, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the term of the first class, will take place at the office of the said company on WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1864. Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, in sums to suit purchasers, $150,000 of the bonds of Richmond County. These bonds are issued for the purpose of recruiting, and are authorized by late acts of the Legislature. They bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually; capitalists are invited to examine this investment, at the office of HENRY G. STEBBINS & SONS, No. 46 Exchange-place, where full information regarding the resources and indebtedness of the county will be given. PETER S. WANDEL,
Treasurer Richmond County.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the FORTY-SECOND-STREET AND GRAND-STREET FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 42d-st. and 12th-av., on the 8th day of March, 1864, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN KERR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 67 WALL-ST., Feb. 27, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY-FIVE Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 8th day of March next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 153 BOWERY, CORNER BROOME-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY Directors and three Inspectors of Election for this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 8, 1864, at their office, No. 153 Bowery. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock. S. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT-owners of the GREENWOOD CEMETERY, required by the charter to be held to receive the yearly report of the Board of Trustees, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, New-York.

J. A. PERRY, Secretary and Comptroller.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York,
Open Daily.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now will receive interest from 1st April.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

$200! $150! $100! $50!
PREMIUMS.

TO EDITORS, LADIES AND OTHERS:

I will pay the above-named amounts for the best four articles on either my SOAP, SALERATUS or CONCENTRATED POTASH.

The articles must state the writer's experience in using the goods, and must be not less than ten lines, and be published in the editorial columns of any good family newspaper.

Any party wishing to compete for the above, and desiring further information, may address the undersigned. Each person writing and publishing a notice as above, will mail a marked copy of the paper containing the notice to me, and also write me by mail, giving full address.

The Premiums will be awarded on the 4th day of July, 1864.

B. T. BABBITT,
Nos. 64 to 74 Washington-st., New-York.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 22, 1863.

To B. T. BABBITT:

SIR: Observing your Premium advertisement in the *Scientific American*, I concluded to state, in a few words, what I knew of the merits of your soap, having used it enough to conscientiously say that it is all that it is represented to be.

I wish to ask you if it is necessary to write my name in full under the article, should I put it in one of the New-Haven papers.

If the article, which is on the next page is of no account, please say so, and that will end the matter: if it is acceptable, it will appear in the paper immediately.

J. D. W

Bright golden day that ever gave
The world a man who cares to save

Betimes the toil of womankind.
A man with an ingenious mind
Bestows a real gift to us;
Because experience proves it thus.
In every way its claims to aid,
There's none but true assertions made
Thus to affirm the truth we're bold,
Since using this we are not sold;

Saving our time and patience too—
Our friends will find this statement true.
A single trial and you can
Perceive that BABBITT is the man.—J. D. W

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—WANTED AN INTELLIGENT PERson as nurse to an invalid lady; must have experience and be willing to make herself generally useful; satisfactory references required. Apply at No. 14 West 25th-st.

MALES.

AS GARDENER, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed as plain gardener or foreman farmer, by a single man of the highest references; six years in one place; City reference given. A note addressed GARDENER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office, stating wages, will receive attention.

HELP WANTED.

BOY WANTED.—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY IN A commission silk house, about fifteen years of age, must reside with his parents, be of steady habits, and write a fair hand. Address, in own handwriting, with references—none others will be noticed—Box No. 3,717 Post-office, with pay expected, which must be light the first year.

WANTED, A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—One who understands his business, can wash carriages, clean horses and drive, in a private family. Must be well recommended as sober, steady and honest. To go two or three miles out of town. Call between 10 and 12 A. M. on JAMES B. DEY, No. 66 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE AND HONEST LAD, 16 years of age, residing with his relatives, having a good English education, in a wholesale hardware and fancy goods importing house in Maiden Lane; a good handwriting is indispensable. Address A. B. C., Box No. 2,250 Post-office.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—HOUSEKEEPER WANTed on a farm about 20 miles from New-York; must be respectable, of middle age, experienced in the economical management of a country house, careful and energetic. Address, with references and views of salary, M. H., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN AN OFFICE; must be a quick and correct accountant, giving good references and willing to devote his whole time to business; salary $800 per annum. Address, giving name and references, ACCOUNTANT, Box 162 *Times* Office.

A BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—MR. DOLBEAR, 609 Broadway, prepares gentlemen or boys for head or assistant book-keepers in any kind of business. He also removes stiffness or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A YOUNG Protestant girl, for child's nurse. Apply, from 10 to 12 A. M., at No. 155 West 47th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT seamstress; she must also understand hair-dressing. Apply with references at No. 25 Washington-square, from 4 to 5 o'clock.

A GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, AS COACHman and gardener, a young man to go on a farm near the City; references required. Apply to PARKE & BOWDOIN, No. 76 Wall-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 18 YEARS of age, who understands the book business, and can come highly recommended. Address Y & S., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

BOY WANTED—ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS office work and is acquainted with the City. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 2,044 Post-office.

CANVASSERS WANTED—TO PROCURE ORders for a large Engraving, from a picture of great beauty and national importance. Address B., at Dexter's 564 Broadway.

WANTED—DRY GOODS SALESMEN; ONE well acquainted with hosiery, gloves, &c. HORTON & SONS, No. 279 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A BOY WANTED.—A BOY, AGED 15, IN A wholesale hardware store. Address, with references, Box No. 4,269 Post-office. Salary $2 per week.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM WANTED.—A good faithful man who has some knowledge of gardening. Inquire at No. 480 West 12th-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State,) ——————

(Date) ——————

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ————, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington, Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 56 pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the ——— day of ————, 186 , and to be completed on or before the ——— day of ————, 186 , and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,
———— ————

Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARAN

We, the undersigned, residents of ————, in the County of ————, and State of ————, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ———— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ———— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said ———— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186 .
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.
————————

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, March 15, 1864, for the supply of best quality of Ice to U. S. General Hospitals at New-Orleans, La., Baton Rouge, La., Key West, Fla., and Pensacola, Fla., and such points on the coast of Texas as may be occupied as hospitals during the year 1864.

Proposals will state price per hundred pounds delivered daily, as required by Surgeons in charge of Hospitals in the vicinity of above points. Also, price per ton of two thousand pounds, carefully stored in well constructed ice-houses at the above points, subject to inspection and measurement by the United States.

The following is the estimated quantity required at each point, but the proposals must include all additional amounts required during the year at the same rates:

New-Orleans	600 tons.
Pensacola	60 tons.
Key West	60 tons.
Baton Rouge	200 tons.

The above proposals must be accompanied by a guarantee that the party or parties are responsible, certified to by a United States District Attorney or Clerk of District Court.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties, who will be duly notified by mail or otherwise that their bid is accepted, and they will immediately be required to enter into contract under bonds to the amount of five thousand dollars.

Bonds to be properly certified to.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must also accompany the proposals.

Proposals must be addressed to HENRY JOHNSON, M. S. K. and Purveyor, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., marked "Proposals for Ice."

The Post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the proposals.

Bidders may be present in person when the bids are opened.

The department reserves the right to reject all unsuitable bids.

HENRY JOHNSON,
M. S. K. and Purveyor U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OFFICE,
Feb. 4, 1864.

MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN JAMAICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Governor and Executive Committee will receive proposals up to the 8th April next from parties willing to contract with them for the conveyance, in steam vessels, of a monthly mail between the City of Kingston, in this island, and the City of New-York, in the United States of America, and vice versa, under the authority of the acts of this Island, 22d Vic. c. 48, 23 Vic. c. 11, and 27 Vic. c. 1, to provide steam communication between this Island the United States of America.

The terms and conditions, including the period for which the contract will be taken, will be made known on application to Messrs. THOMSON, HANKEY & CO., Mincing-lane, London, JEREMIAH LEAYCRAFT, Esq., New-York, or at this office.

Tenders for this service are to be addressed and sent to the Secretary of the Executive Committee of Jamaica, Spanish Town.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, March 16th instant, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c. necessary for furnishing the new primary school-house in Monroe-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said furniture are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st., and the proposals must be in accordance therewith. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

EDWARD L. CAREY,
THOMAS SHIELDS,
MICHAEL CORLIS,
JAMES MOORE,
} Committee.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 2, 1864.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 458 BROOME-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY, March 3, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until WEDNESDAY, 9th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing materials for and constructing an addition to the Post Hospital at Fort Schuyler, New-York. Plans and specifications can be examined and information respecting the same obtained at this office. Offers should be indorsed, "Proposals for Hospital Addition," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Maj. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster, U. S. A.
R. C. MORGAN, Captain and A. Q. M.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri,) in St. Louis, till March 25, 1864, for doing the graduation and masonry of about thirty-five (35) miles of the road, being from Holden, in Johnson County, to a section in Jackson County between the Little Blue and Independence. Profiles, list of sections to be let, giving time as to when they must be completed, forms of bids, specifications, &c., can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer in St. Louis.

Bids should be made for each section of about one (1) mile, and no distance greater than ten (10) miles will be let to any party or firm.

Payments will be made monthly in cash, fifteen (15) per cent. being retained till the completion of the work.

Bids should be addressed to GEORGE R. TAYLOR, President, and where the bidder is not personally known to the President or Engineer, he must accompany bid by substantial references, and should give also his post-office address, and he will be informed of the acceptance or rejection of his offer.

The company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

T. McKISSOCK, Ch'f Eng'r and Sup't.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 15, 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office for the grading, masonry and bridging of the extension of the road of this company from Hackettstown to the Delaware River at Phillipsburgh, (a distance of 23 miles,) until SATURDAY, the 26th day of March next.

Maps, profiles, plans and specifications, with blank forms for proposals and approximate estimates of quantities, will be in readiness at this office on and after Saturday, March 12.

J. B. BASSINGER, Chief Engineer.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 26, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until THURSDAY, March 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department with:

Boots—Army Standard;
Knapsacks, complete—Army Standard;
Haversacks—Army Standard;
Mess Pans—Army Standard;
Worsted Lace, 1⅜ inch, Scarlet—Army Standard;
Worsted Lace, ⅜ inch, Scarlet—Army Standard;
Worsted Lace, 1⅜ inch, Yellow—Army Standard;
Worsted Lace, ⅜ inch, Yellow—Army Standard;
Overcoats, Mounted—Army Standard;
Overcoats, Footmen's—Army Standard.

To be delivered free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this City, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked thereon.

Parties offering goods must, in all cases, furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery.

Bids will be opened on Thursday, March 10, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are required to be present.

Awards will be made on Friday, March 11, when bidders will be required to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made to them.

Telegraphic dispatches relating to awards will not be noticed.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of
Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., March the 9th, for the transportation of sick and wounded soldiers within the City of New-York. These soldiers are to be taken from railroad depots and transport ships to the various Government hospitals within the City, and from one hospital to another, and also from one transport vessel to another. A large proportion will require to be carried in ambulances or comfortable spring wagons, and others on stretchers.

Bidders will state distinctly the price per man at which they will transport each class of patients. Stretchers will be furnished by the Government, and the spring wagons by the bidder, subject to the approval of the Medical Director.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster.

OLD RIGGING JUNK FOR THE NAVY.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Tuesday, the 15th day of March next, for 150,000 pounds of best old rigging junk for the manufacture of oakum, to be delivered free of all expense to the Government, at the U. S. Navy-yard, Brooklyn, as per sample there, within ninety days from the date of the acceptance of proposal.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb 26, 1864.
I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL TAR.—THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY will receive, until March 10th inst., offers for their entire product of Coal Tar for one year, commencing June 1, 1864. For particulars, apply at the office of the Company, No. 159 Hester-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 2.
ASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 9.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 23.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,876	Summie	Saturday, March 5.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Brooking	Saturd'y, March 12
VIRGINIA	2,978	Grace	
IOWA	—	Mowlem	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin { $90, 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage 35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA	Saturday	March 12
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday	March 19
EDINBURGH	Saturday	March 26

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburgh	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c, at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GALWAY LINE.

The Atlantic Irish Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's first-class side-wheel steamships, sailing fortnightly:

ADRIATIC, 4,000 Tons. COLUMBIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 3,000 Tons. ANGLIA, 3,000 Tons.

HIBERNIA, Capt. Moreland, will sail from New-York Feb. 9. Rates of passage—First Cabin, $80 and $70: Steerage, $30: to St. John's, N. F., $40, $30 and $20—Gold or its equivalent.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. COMPANY'S.

Steamship BOHEMIAN, from Portland to Londonderry and Liverpool, SATURDAY, Feb. 28. Rates of passage:—$80, $66 and $30.

Sight Drafts on the National Bank, payable at all its branches in England and Ireland.

For passage apply to SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
via Panama Railroad.

The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons.
On MONDAY, March 14, at noon.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

FOR NEW ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
JOHN A. POST, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, March 12, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow on March 26.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The elegant and fast United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
ROANOKE.
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 45 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The U. S. mail sidewheel steamship EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,
will leave pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, cabinet and Alexandre organs, piano stools and covers, sheet music, music books, music merchandise, and all kinds of musical instruments, at wholesale and retail; second-hand pianos and melodeons at great bargains; new pianos and melodeons to let, and rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same; pianos tuned and repaired; cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—"THE SANITARY FAIR Polka," dedicated to the patrons of the Sanitary Fair, composed by Mrs. Parkhurst. This is a perfect gem, played nightly by the band at the Brooklyn Fair. Price 25 cents. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway. A pianist in attendance to try new music.

AUCTION SALES.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION, AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, March 28, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A.M., will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of Ten Years from the first day of May, 1864,

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Houston-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, New-York, to Greenpoint, L. I.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Grand-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Chambers-street, North River, New-York, to the foot of Pavonia avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Christopher-street, North River, New-York, to Hoboken, N. J.

The said Several Ferry Leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of Ferry Leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The Lease for each of the above named Ferries to be made to conform to the requirement of the City Charter in relation to Ferries, and also to contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said Ferry or Ferries agreeable to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter, from time to time, be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The purchaser of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent, quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

Should the lease of the above named ferries, or either of them, be purchased by parties other than the present lessees, they will be required, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State, to purchase at a fair appraised valuation (should the present lessee desire to sell) the boats, buildings and fixtures necessary for the purposes of a ferry; said value to be fixed by persons selected by the old and new lessees, in case the parties cannot agree as to the amount to be paid for the same.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force pump, with not less than four hundred feet of hose, of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief-Engineer, or his assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which services the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS on 6th and 10th avs., 96th, 99th, and 118th sts., to close a trust.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.:

SIXTH-AV.—4 lots on the southwest corner of 6th av. and 119th-st., each 25 feet in width, with the exception of the corner lot, which is 25 feet 11 inches by 100 feet in depth.

TENTH-AV.—4 lots on the northeast corner of 10th-av. and 96th-st. The corner lot is 25 feet 11 inches in width; the inside lots are each 25 feet in width by 100 feet in depth.

96TH-ST.—18 lots on north side of 96th-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av.; each 25 feet in width by 100 feet 11 inches in depth.

99TH-ST.—8 lots on south side of 99th-st., 125 feet east of 10th-av.; each 25 feet in width, and varying in depth from 73 feet 1 inch to 83 feet 1 inch.

118TH-ST.—4 lots on the north side of 118th-st., 216 feet west of 5th-av., each 25 feet in width by 100 feet 11 inches in depth. Sold on very liberal terms.

Every lot will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

MARKET CELLARS
AND
OTHER PROPERTY OF THE CORPORATION
TO BE
LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction market cellars, houses and lots, hay scales, and other corporation property, for a term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF AUDUBON PARK PROPERTY—By order of S. Merrihew, Referee, E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building:

FORT WASHINGTON.—The residence and grounds of the late John W. Audubon, deceased, comprising the northern half of the block bounded by 156th-st. and 157th sts. and 12th-av., and the railroad and the half street and avenue adjoining, comprising in all about 17 lots, about 300x130 feet. On it is a large modern-built mansion, commanding a fine view of the river. A rare chance to buy for investment or a private residence. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

CORPORATION PIERS AND SLIPS
TO BE
LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will on MONDAY, the 28th day of March, 1864, at 10 o'clock A.M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction, the docks, piers and slips belonging to the Corporation, (the leases of which have or will expire on the 1st day of May, 1864,) for the term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale, may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office, where maps will also be shown of the aforesaid wharves, piers, &c.

MATHEW T BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864.

L. SELDNER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE SALE OF WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.—S. W. SELDNER will sell on MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 199 Washington-st., between Fulton and Vesey sts., the stock of a wholesale warehouse, consisting of a general assortment of wooden and willow ware. By order of
JOHN G. DUDLEY, Assignee.

Catalogues on morning of sale.

AUCTION SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE. WASHINGTON HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This large first-class boarding-house, furniture, and spacious grounds, with carriage-house, &c., will be sold at auction on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., unless previously disposed of. Terms easy—made known at time of sale. Apply to W. S. HASCALL, No. 167 Broadway, New-York, or P. DURKEE, Saratoga Springs.

D. W. IVES & Co., Auctioneers.

SEA SHELLS.—THE LARGEST COLLECTION ever imported to New-York, collected from almost every part of the world, by the celebrated Oriental traveler, Capt. Jay, together with some rare birds. To be sold by auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 9th and 10th inst., at Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway. Sales at 10 A. M., and 2½ P. M.

A. J. BLEEKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, at No. 111 Broadway, (Exchange Salesroom,) that valuable lot southwest corner of 1st-av. and 52d-st., in a fast improving neighborhood. For maps and full particulars, inquire at the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

S. WAGGONER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, AT EAST NEW-YORK, ON THURSDAY, March 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Union House, 7 brick and 8 frame Cottages, and 27 vacant Lots. See diagram and map posted in principal hotels.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

PERKINS, STERN & CO.,

EXCLUSIVE DEALERS

IN

CALIFORNIA WINES

AND

BRANDY.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

No. 180 Broadway, New-York.
No. 108 Tremont-st., Boston.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TO LET, THE SECOND FLOOR No. 261 4th-av., comfortably and neatly furnished, with private table, to a small genteel family. The house has modern improvements. References exchanged.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, OR A PRIVATE boarding-house, a single room for a gentleman, with or without board. The most respectable references given. Address S. C. L., Post-office.

AT No. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE, BETWEEN Broadway and Washington-square, one or two rooms for single gentlemen, with or without board.

ROOM WANTED—A COMFORTABLE, CLEAN sleeping room, and at a moderate price. Address, stating full particulars and terms, MUNSON, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, WITH BOARD to suit, to gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; the house has all the modern improvements. Location good.

MEDICAL.

DOCTOR HUNTER'S BOTANIC TINCTURE AND ROOT EXTRACT will restore manhood and the vigor of youth in five days. It will give health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated and shattered constitution. $1 a vial, with a medical book that treats of the evil effects of early abuse, loss of virile power and the effects of mercury. No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight rooms and a private entrance.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., NEAR MADISON-square, a first-class English basement house; price $40,000; or to let or lease, with its elegant furniture, at $400 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY known as No. 175 Chatham-st., running through to New-Bowery, 21 feet on Chatham-st., 39 feet 8 inches on New-Bowery, with an average depth of about 93 feet. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR A NEW COTTAGE (11 rooms) and 4 lots of ground in a rapidly improving part of Brooklyn, a small farm of 10 to 20 acres, suitable for raising fruit, within one hour of New-York City. Address, with full particulars, MEAD F. WELCH, Box No. 107 *Times* Office, N. Y.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—VERY CHEAP, terms easy, two three-story brick stores and dwellings south side of Fulton-av., between Washington and Clinton avs.; the best location for an advance.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front, strictly first-class house, No. 35 East 38th-st., between 4th and Madison avs, north side. Inquire on the premises of HAMILTON & RYER, Builders, or of G. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone front house, recently erected, No. 147 Madison-av.; house 25x65, with extension; lot 25x100. Apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, Executor, No. 46 Pine-st., third story, between 1 and 3 o'clock.

FACTORY AND WATER-POWER FOR SALE OR RENT—Four stories high, 50x133, with 17 dwellings. Apply to J. ORR & CO., Cornwall, Orange County, on the premises, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

$12,000.—FOR SALE—THE HOUSE 20x50, and lot No. 36 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to C. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 90 East 51st-st., near 4th-av.; contains gas and water; Belgian pavement in front. Inquire of JOHN WEBBER, No. 233 Grand-st., corner of Bowery.

FOR SALE — FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown stone 25 front dwelling, No. 179 East 14th-st. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 160 East 14th-st. Apply to DANIEL LEROY, No. 20 West 23d-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A RESIDENCE AT TUBBY HOOK, suitable for winter and summer. The house is large, well built, contains all modern improvements, and is in good order. The outbuildings are two coach-houses and stable, cow-house, tool-house, wood-sheds, ice-house, filled, and hennery, all in good order. There are 3¼ acres of land, divided in garden and lawn. The situation overlooks the Hudson River, is perfectly healthy, and the neighborhood is in every way unexceptionable. Time from 30th-st. station to Tubby Hook 25 minutes; house five minutes' walk from station. Terms liberal. Possession April 1. Apply to F. M. JONES, No. 54 Walker-st.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY PLACE OF THE late James S. Petrie, on the North Shrewsbury River, N. J., 25 miles from the city, and one mile from the village of Redbank. This beautiful spot is complete in all its arrangements; fruit of all kinds, conveniences for fishing, boating and bathing; the river bank is terraced, and a well supplied oyster bed on the shore. Immediate possession given. Apply, for all particulars, to GEO. H. PETRIE, No. 44 Park-place, and WM. SLOANE, No. 591 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED—THE ELEGANT country seat of the late M. P. Prout, in the town of East Chester, Westchester County. The house is built in the most substantial manner; is 50x80 feet; has bath, water closet, stationary basins, tubs, &c., and is in fine order; elegant green house, stable, carriage-house, &c. The grounds, about 40 acres, are beautifully laid out; fine lawn with shade trees and evergreens; is in every respect a first-class residence. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT South East, Putnam County, N. Y., 55 miles from New-York by Harlem Railroad. A fine wooden house, spacious and well arranged, with 30 acres good land immediately adjoining, if desired by purchaser; convenient outhouses, fruit and shade trees in abundance. Location healthy and delightful. Price low; terms easy. Apply to A. E. TWEEDY & CO., No. 53 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT AT FLUSHING FOR sale, of 13 acres, on Whitestone-av., 1 mile from the depot. Large dwelling and out-buildings, an abundance of fruit and shrubbery; excellent neighborhood; very healthy location, and easy of access. For circulars and particulars apply to W. A. CORBIERE, No. 8 Pine-st., basement.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, one and a quarter miles from railroad depot; buildings nearly new and in good order. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st., N.Y.

FARMS.

NEWARK FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Lying on the New-Jersey Railroad, midway between Newark and Elizabeth, containing 75 acres of fine dry land, with the Homstead Mansion. This property is 2½ miles from Market-st. depot, and is accessible by two roads. For terms apply to
W. A. CORBIERE, No. 8 Pine-st., basement.

A FARM FOR SALE—IN TOMPKINS COUNTY, N. Y., comprising 156 acres of superior farming land, lying between Cayuga and Seneca Lakes, with large dwelling-house and numerous outbuildings. For terms of sale, apply to SAMUEL BROWN, No. 80 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., A FARM of 40 acres with a never-failing brook running through it; 15 minutes' walk from depot; good house; variety of fruit trees; water led in the house. Price $8,000. Apply at No. 283 Greenwich-st.

A FARM FOR SALE—AT FAR ROCKAWAY, 18 miles from New-York, containing 90 acres of land, in good order, with horses, wagons, farming utensils, &c. Inquire of E. L. CARMAN, on the premises, or to Matthew Kane, No. 6 Gansevoort-st, New-York City.

TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE NEW BUILDING AT THE junction of Broadway and 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., elegantly finished stores and basements. 12, 25 or 50 feet wide, by one-half the block, or running through from 6th-av. to Broadway. The location is unsurpassed for business, and the stores will equal any in the City. Also, four large halls on the second story, each 22 feet high, and 48 feet wide, and from 70 to 130 feet long, unbroken by columns, and elegantly finished. Apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, No. 46 Pine-st., third story, between 1 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ASTORIA, A house (12 rooms); stables, ice-house, &c.; furnished or unfurnished; pleasantly situated; possession immediate if required. Inquire of J. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—On Canal, Walker and Elm sts.; also, a two-fronted store and basement with power, near Broadway, opposite Earle's Hotel. JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LEASE—THE FRONT AND REAR HOUSES, (twenty rooms,) No. 10 Rose-st. Offices and lofts to let in No. 52 John, and 113 Nassau-sts. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND outbuildings, near Williams Bridge, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire of Mrs. BOHDE, on the premises.

TO RENT, FROM THE FIRST OF MAY, a handsomely furnished house near Union-square. Address Box No. 712 Post-office.

ROOMS TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, BY THE year, from May 1, at No. 54 West 17th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A LARGE, COMMODIOUS HOUSE, furnished or unfurnished, located in the vicinity of the Brevoort House. Address J. A. C., Brevoort House.

MEETINGS.

GREAT WAR MEETING
AT
TAMMANY HALL,
TO
FILL UP THE RANKS
OF THE
SECOND VETERAN ARMY CORPS,
COMMANDED BY
MAJ.-GEN. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

The patriotic citizens of New-York are invited to assemble at Tammany Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, March 7, at 8 o'clock, to take measures to fill up the City regiments in the Second Army Corps. The following regiments are in this corps:

7th Volunteers, Steuben Regiment, Col. Van Schack.
10th Volunteers, Zouaves, Maj. Hopper.
39th Volunteers, Garibaldi Guard, Col. Funk.
42d Volunteers, Tammany Regiment, Col. Lynch.
52d Volunteers, Col. Paul Frank.
57th Volunteers, Col. Chapman.
59th Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. Rugg.
61st Volunteers, Col. Miles.
63d Volunteers, Irish Brigade, Col. Bentley.
66th Volunteers, Col. Morris.
69th Volunteers, Irish Brigade, Col. McGee.
82d Volunteers, Second Militia, Col. Hudson.
88th Volunteers, Irish Brigade, Col. Kelly.

The following speakers will address the meeting:

Maj.-Gen. W. S. HANCOCK,
Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. DIX,
Hon. JAMES T. BRADY,
Hon. ELIJAH F. PURDY,
Brig.-Gen. THOS. FRANCIS MEAGHER,
Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
Hon. GILBERT C. DEAN,
Hon. THOMAS C. FIELDS,
Hon. JOHN E. DEVLIN.

By order of Gen. Hancock's Executive Committee:

Geo. Bliss, Chairman,	Daniel Devlin,
Theodore Roosevelt, Treas.	Gen. Meagher,
George Cabot Ward, Sec.	Elijah F. Purdy,
Parker Handy,	Stephen Hyatt,
Judge Roosevelt,	Henry F. Spaulding.
Judge Pierrepont,	M. T. Brennan,
Hon. James T. Brady,	James B. Nicholson,
Alfred M. Hoyt,	Geo. A. Fellows,
R. L. Cutting,	Orison Blunt,
John Clancy,	Dudley B. Fuller,
James I. Swift,	A. G. Jerome,
Jackson S. Schultz,	James M. Halsted,
Charles H. Ludington,	Geo. C. Satterlee,
Hon. John T. Hoffman,	Moses H. Grinnell,
John E. Williams,	Timothy G. Churchill,
W. M. Fogg	U. A. Murdock,
	Chas. Cornell.

DANIEL DEVLIN, } Committee of
STEPHEN HYATT, } Arrangements.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

NEW AND MAGNIFICENT ATTRACTIONS.
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT ATTRACTIONS.
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT ATTRACTIONS.
UNPARALLELED COMBINATION OF LIVING WONDERS AND HISTRIONIC AMUSEMENTS.
THE WORLD CHALLENGED!
THE GREATEST BILL IN AMERICA.
THE GRAND SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
THE GRAND SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
THE GRAND SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
APHROSIA;
APHROSIA;
APHROSIA;
APHROSIA;
OR, THE
SPIRIT OF BEAUTY.
SPIRIT OF BEAUTY.
SPIRIT OF BEAUTY.
New Scenery, Elegant Costumes, Appropriate Music.
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET,
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET,
CASCADES OF REAL WATER,
CASCADES OF REAL WATER,
CASCADES OF REAL WATER,
ILLUMINATED FOUNTAIN,
ILLUMINATED FOUNTAIN,
ILLUMINATED FOUNTAIN,
ILLUMINATED FOUNTAIN,
beautifully variegated, surrounded with
LIVING FAIRIES AND GORGEOUS FLOWERS.
LIVING FAIRIES AND GORGEOUS FLOWERS.
LIVING FAIRIES AND GORGEOUS FLOWERS.

The most magnificent drama, the most elegant and showy scenery and appointments introduced on the Museum stage for years. It will be produced EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and EVERY EVENING, 7½ o'clock.

The cast embraces the entire strength of the talented company, and many new artists.

This magnificent piece has been gotten up AT AN ENORMOUS EXPENSE, and cannot fail to DELIGHT THE THOUSANDS OF VISITORS at each and every representation.

Mr. HARRISON, the Comic and Impromptu Singer, appears at each performance, as does, also, THE TYROLEAN WHISTLER, on his three whistles at once, and on the Tyrolean Family Coffee-Pot.

To be seen at all hours, every day and evening,
THE FOUR ENORMOUS GIANTS,
THREE MEN AND ONE WOMAN,
each over eight feet high;
THE TWO ELFIN DWARFS,
The LILIPUTIAN KING, 14 years old, and 22 in. high, | and GEN. GRANT, Jr., 12 years old, and 23 in. high.
A JAPANESE MASKIN HOG.
The WHAT IS IT? or, MAN MONKEY.
THREE GROUPS OF MOVING WAX FIGURES.
Wax Figures of Queen Victoria, Prince and Princess of Wales, Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Com. Nutt and Minnie Warren, in their Wedding Costume, which they wore at the General's Marriage, Feb. 10, 1863.
TWO LIVING PRAIRIE DOGS,
from Colorado Territory. The only specimens of these rare animals ever seen in this region.
THREE SPECKLED BROOK TROUT,
EACH WEIGHING OVER FOUR POUNDS!
A MONSTER PYTHON,
the great dragon of the East, and
OTHER MONSTER SERPENTS,
ROBERT HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER,
EDUCATED SEAL, which plays a MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, and a million other wonders.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,

GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND EGYTIAN CARAVAN.
HYATT FROST........MANAGER.
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY.
Between Prince and Spring streets.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
SIXTEENTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK

of this unparalleled exhibition, some of which are: Great War Elephant, Performing Elephant Tippoo Saib, Living Giraffe, Asiatic and African Lions and Lionesses, Bengal and Senegal Leopards, White Bears, Grizzly Bears, Cinnamon Bears, Poonah Bears, young Lions and Lionesses, Royal Bengal Tiger, Brazilian Tigers, Striped and Spotted Hyenas, Burmese Cow, Buffalo, S. A. Tapir, Zebra, English Fallow Deer, Ocelotus and Wild Cats, Ichneumous, Ant-eaters, Japanese Swine, Elk, Llamas, Cashmere Goat, African Black and Gray Ostriches, S. A. Ostrich, White Peacocks, Pelican, Black Swan, White and Blue Cranes and Storks, American Eagle, Macaws, Gold and Silver Pheasant, Pomee, Crowned Cranes, Black and Gray Wolves, Possums, African Gazelles, American Deer, Gray, Green, Blue and Red Parrots, Australian birds without number, Badgers, Angolis, Asses, Monkeys and Baboons, etc., etc. A pair of enormous Boa Constrictors, just landed, besides an immense number of other animals not enumerated in this list.

THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY,
STRICTLY MORAL AND REFINED.

FAIRS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The attention of Importers, Manufacturers, Jobbers and Retailers of Clothing and Men's Furnishing Goods, in all their branches, is called to the fact that the undersigned have been appointed a Special Committee for this trade, through whom their contributions should be made, that they may appear in the reports of the fair to the credit of our branch of trade, and thus help to swell an aggregate, which, it is hoped, will be among the first in amount.

COMMITTEE:

ELISHA BROOKS,	JOSEPH S. LOWREY,
WM. SELIGMAN,	ABRAHAM LENT,
JAS. WILDE, JR.,	A. J. POST,
T. S. YOUNG,	I. V. BROKAW,
G. H. WITTHAUS,	DAVID CLOSE,
CHARLES HORTON,	MORTIMER BROWN,
AARON RAYMOND,	SIMON BERNHEIMER,

DAVID L. EINSTEIN.
DANIEL DEVLIN, Chairman.
PLINY F. SMITH, Secretary.
GEO. P. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Contributions will be received and stored after the 22d inst., at the 22d Regiment Armory, in 14th-st., near 6th-av., and should be consigned to and marked "Metropolitan Fair." Mr. John M. Freeman, Agent, will receipt for the goods, and pay freight when goods are not sent by any of the Express Companies, who carry free of charge for this Association. Hours for receiving goods, from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 4 o'clock, P. M.

Contributors are requested to send with the goods memorandum stating character and value of the same.

C. E. DETMOLD,
Chairman of Committee on Organization, &c., &c.

MILITARY.

TO RECRUITS AND BROKERS.

THE NINTH ARMY CORPS.

The Committee of Citizens, of which Mr. JAMES M. BROWN, of BROWN BROTHERS & CO., is Chairman and Treasurer, is now ready to receive Recruits for this famous Corps, at the Headquarters, No. 598 Broadway, between Houston and Prince streets.

The Ninth Army Corps, under the gallant Major-Gen. Burnside, has been actively engaged from the capture of Roanoke to the defence of Knoxville, in the recent siege, and that city was mainly saved by his skill and bravery.

The New-York State regiments attached to this corps, which have reenlisted, are the Fifty-first and the Forty-sixth. The former has furnished two Brigadier-Generals from its field-officers, promoted for merit.

The Forty-sixth is a veteran German regiment, raised in this City.

All citizens of this State who desire to enlist will do well to enter one of these two regiments.

The committee have not found it requisite hitherto to make any public appeal, but as they are informed that the other States, represented in this corps, have nearly filled their regiments, they are unwilling to see New-York behind. Gen. Burnside is anxious to march to the important service to which he is assigned.

The committee, therefore, have resolved to spare no efforts to fill up these regiments at once, and will accordingly pay a LARGER HAND-MONEY than is offered or paid by ANY OTHER regiment.

Recruiting for the above veteran regiments during the past week has been quite brisk.

Persons desirous of aiding the committee, may send their contributions to the treasurer.

JAMES M. BROWN,
ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT,
HOWARD POTTER,
ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
J. BUTLER WRIGHT,
JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, JR.,
ROBERT MORRIS,
} Committee.

No. 598 BROADWAY,
Headquarters Committee Ninth Army Corps.

N.B.—Additional inducements are held out to Brokers.

New-York, March 6, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND NEW-YORK VETERAN VOLUNTEERS, ATTENTION.—This regiment left for the seat of war on Friday. All men left behind, not reporting on MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 9 A. M., at the Park Barracks, will be treated as deserters.

BARNARD VAN BUREN,
Captain Commanding Detachment.

LECTURES.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, ESQ.,
ON
POLITICAL INFIDELITY.
AT THE
COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 8.

The Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., will preside.

Admittance 25 cents; no reserved seats.

The concluding lecture of the Women's Loyal League course will be delivered as above. Tickets 25 cents. Sold by Tousey, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway; James Miller, No. 522 Broadway; Miller & Mathews, No. 757 Broadway; Macfarland's news depot, corner Broadway and 23d st.; Office Women's League, No. 20 Cooper Institute. Platform tickets 50 cents. Sold only at the Anti-Slavery Office, No. 48 Beekman-st.

Doors open at 7; lecture at 8.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, A WIDOW OF a Confederate officer, wishes to obtain the care of a house, or to act as housekeeper; she is fully competent to teach all the English branches and French; has a practical knowledge of music, &c. Documents will be shown authenticating the advertiser's position as above stated. Can be seen at this office. Address M. E. B., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TUTOR IN A PRIVATE family, by a thoroughly competent and experienced man who has five years' experience as a Government teacher in England, and can give first-class reference. Address TUTOR, care of Mercantile Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

AS TEACHER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A young lady as teacher of writing and the English branches, or both, in a private or public school; best of references can be given. Address W. H., Box No. 3,519 N. Y. Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROTHER JONATHAN'S OLD FOLKS.

This celebrated company will appear at
COOPER INSTITUTE,
ON
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 7.

Admission, 25 cents; children, 15 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.

Tickets for sale at Devoe & Sons, Cooper Institute, and at the music-stores.

For particulars see posters and programmes.

WALLACK'S. MONDAY.

MRS. HOEY'S BENEFIT.
First time this season, Boucicault's comedy,
LONDON ASSURANCE.

Charles Courtly	Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir Harcourt Courtly	Mr. Mark Smith
Dazzle	Mr. Charles Fisher
Meddle	Mr. Young
Max Harkaway	Mr. Norton
Dolly Spanker	Mr. Floyd
Cool	Mr. Parkes
Isaacs	Mr Browne
Lady Gay Spanker	Mrs. Hoey
Grace Harkaway	Miss Mary Gannon
Pert	Mrs. John Sefton

TUESDAY, Ninety-ninth night of ROSEDALE.
WEDNESDAY, Mr. CHARLES FISHER'S BENEFIT, Bulwer's standard comedy,
MONEY.
THURSDAY, tenth time, PURE GOLD.
FRIDAY, Mr. Lester Wallack's standard play,
ROSEDALE,
WILL BE GIVEN,
for the ONE HUNDREDTH TIME.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
Every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1864.
LA MARRAINE.
Comedie Vaudeville in 1 act, by Eugene Scribe.
TROMB-AL-CAZAR.
Opera Bouffe in 1 act, by Offenbach.
LE POUR ET LE CENTRE,
Proverbe in 1 act, by M. Octave Feuillet.
Doors open at 7¼, to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

THURSDAY, March 10—BENEFIT of Mme. LEVASSEUR.
LA CLOSERIE DES GENETS.
Comedy Drama by Frederic Soulie.
Box-office of the Theatre at No. 623 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.

Director........MAX MARETZEK.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
On MONDAY EVENING, March 7, at 8 o'clock,
TWENTIETH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
ERNANI,
with its unparalleled cast, including
Mme. JOSEPHINE MEDORI,
Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI,
Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI,
Sig. HANIBAL BIACHI.
Conductor........Sig. J. NUNO
TUESDAY EVENING........FAUST
WEDNESDAY EVENING........DON GIOVANNI
FRIDAY, LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
SATURDAY, LAST MATINEE AND CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOTTSCHALK.

The fifth of the series of Mr. Gottschalk's farewell concerts will be given on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 9, at 8 o'clock.
Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK will be assisted by
Mme. ELENA D'ANGRI, the great Contralto,
Mlle. BARNATCHE, Pianist,
Mr. George Simpson, Tenor. Carlo Patti, Violinist.
Conductors........Sig. Abella and T. Behrens.

Admission, including reserved seats, $1. Seats may be secured at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway, and Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st. Doors open at 7¼. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

Chickering's pianos used in Mr. Gottschalk's concerts.

MRS. HOEY

begs to announce that her
BENEFIT
will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, March 7.
Boucicault's most celebrated Comedy,
LONDON ASSURANCE,
will be produced for the occasion with
ELEGANT AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY,
AND
A GREAT CAST.
BOX-BOOK NOW OPEN.

BENEFIT
OF
MR. CHARLES FISHER,
ON
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9.
Sir Bulwer Lytton's great comedy,
MONEY,
will be produced, with a
GREAT CAST,
and elegant and appropriate
SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

MR. CROPSEY'S PICTURE,

"CORFE CASTLE,"
Dorsetshire, Southern Coast of England,
On Free Exhibition at
SCHAUS' GALLERY, 749 BROADWAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—ANNUAL LIST—VIIITH DISTRICT—NEW-YORK, No. 937 Broadway.

Pursuant to the provisions of "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and pay interest on the Public Debt," approved July 1, 1862, and the several acts amending the same.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have received from the Assessor of the Eighth Collection District of New-York the Annual Collection List required by law, and that the DUTIES, TAXES and LICENSES specified in said list have become DUE and PAYABLE, and that I shall attend daily, in person or by deputy, to receive payment of the same, at my office, No. 937 Broadway, in said District, excluding Sundays, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., from and after the date of this notice, until and including the TWELFTH DAY OF MARCH, 1864. All persons who shall neglect to pay to me the duties, taxes and licenses so as aforesaid assessed upon them, within the time herein specified, will be liable and will be required to pay ten per cent. additional upon the amount thereof.

GEO. P. PUTNAM,
Collector Eighth District, N. Y.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 12 City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room No. 12 City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at 12 o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee on Public Health.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

OVATION TO BLACK TROOPS.

Reception of the Twentieth U. S. Colored Regiment.

Flag Presentation at the Union League Club-House.

Addresses from Dr. Charles King, Col. Bartram and the Loyal Ladies.

Enthusiastic Demonstrations of the Populace.

The Spectators Number More than a Hundred Thousand.

The Negro's Vengeance for the July Riots.

The scene of yesterday was one which marks an era of progress in the political and social history of New-York. A thousand men, with black skins, and clad and equipped with the uniforms and arms of the United States Government, marched from their camp through the most aristocratic and busy streets, received a grand ovation at the hands of the wealthiest and most respectable ladies and gentlemen of New-York, and then moved down Broadway to the steamer which bears them to their destination—all amid the enthusiastic cheers, the encouraging plaudits, the waving handkerchiefs, the showering bouquets, and other approving manifestations of a hundred thousand of the most loyal of our people.

In the month of July last the homes of these people were burned and pillaged by an infuriated political mob; they and their families were hunted down and murdered in the public streets of this city; and the force and majesty of the law were powerless to protect them. Seven brief months have passed, and a thousand of these despised and persecuted men march through the City in the honorable garb of United States soldiers, in vindication of their own manhood, and with the approval of a countless multitude—in effect saving from inevitable and distasteful conscription the same number of those who hunted their persons and destroyed their homes during those days of humiliation and disgrace. This is noble vengeance—a vengeance taught by Him who commanded, "Love them that hate you; do good to them that persecute you."

The Twentieth Regiment United States Colored Troops received a grand reception at the hands of the New-York Union League Club and the citizens of New-York. The Twentieth Regiment United States Colored Troops left Riker's Island at 9 o'clock in the morning, were taken on board the steamer *John Romer*, and conveyed to the foot of Twenty-sixth-street, East River, where they disembarked and formed in regimental line. They are a fine, strong and hearty set of men, and their splendid appearance, combined with the apparent readiness and determination with which they enter their new profession, created a very favorable impression in the minds of all who saw them. Long before the hour they were expected Union-square was packed with a dense crowd of citizens, among whom were great numbers of the colored friends and relatives of the recruits, and the large force of police found it almost impossible to save room even for the regiment. Over the entrance of the houses of the Union League Club a platform was erected, ornamented with flags, extending the entire width of the building, and from it to the edge of the sidewalk, this was filled with the wives, sisters and daughters of the members of the club. In the street another platform was erected, which was filled with a number of the most prominent citizens of New-York and their ladies, and from it the flags were presented. About 1 o'clock the regiment made its appearance and was hailed with hearty cheers. They marched to the front of the stand and performed one or two military movements in good style, their order arms being [almost, if not quite, equal to that of the famous Seventh Regiment. They were then formed in square, open ranks, officers to the front, color-guard to the front and centre, the Colonel in front of his regiment and opposite President King of Columbia College, who presented the stand of colors to the regiment, and addressed them as follows:

SPEECH OF CHARLES KING, LL.D.

I rejoice to see this day—I rejoice in the opportunity, beneath this glorious sun, and in the presence of this goodly assembly, and under the folds of our ever dear-honored flag of the Union—to salute you, soldiers of the Twentieth Regiment United States Colored Troops, as friends, fellow-countrymen, fellow-soldiers, [applause,] for I, too, have in other days worn the uniform of the nation, and from my heart I honor it, and all who worthily wear it. I am proud of the opportunity to stand before you as the representative of the loyal women who have united in the patriotic purpose of presenting to you a regimental flag, to be borne with the colors of the nation of which you are now the accepted and sworn defenders and guardians. [Applause.] These loyal women know and feel what such a ceremonial imports; they know and feel that the sacred banner which they commit to your faithfulness and courage is a trust as full of difficulty and of danger as of duty; that it calls, on your part, for the hourly exercise of self-constraint, self-discipline, self-denial, for the implicit obedience without which an army is but a mob, and for that high and patriotic devotion which counts even life itself a willing sacrifice to the cause of country and of liberty. The religion of the flag is second only to the religion of the altar; and our Father in Heaven may be implored to bless, according to its purity, the one and the other. Hence he who is false to his flag is false to his altar and his God. [Applause.] And these loyal women who thus confide to you a trust at once so dangerous and so honorable, they too—be assured of it—they will do all that may be done by careful ministration for the sick and the wounded, by systematic and considerate labors for the families of the soldiers exposed to privation, to lighten the cares and gladden the hearts and strengthen the arms of those they encourage to go forth to battle. Go, then, soldiers of the Twentieth Regiment, go forth in the assured conviction that you leave behind you ever-watchful, ever-kind, ever-active friends, who, taking so prominent a part in equipping you for war, will in nowise falter in their efforts for the welfare of the families you leave behind. To these considerations, which may be fitly addressed to all soldiers, I desire to add some that belong to you alone. For, my friends—and in addressing you by this name I address soldiers of order, liberty and law—men who came forth at the call of country, and in vindication of her outraged Constitution—nay, of the very right of national existence—to you, then, in addition to the appeal suitable to every soldier lies in a higher and holier sense, an appeal as emancipators of your own race, while acting as the defenders and champions of another. You are in arms, not for the freedom and law of the white race alone, but for universal law and freedom; for the God-implanted right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to every being whom He has fashioned in His own image. When you put on the uniform and swear allegiance to the standard of the Union, you stand emancipated, regenerated and disenthralled; the peer of the proudest soldier in the land; and withered be the hand, palsied be the tongue, that shall ever give consent to your being subject to other treatment at the hands of the enemy than such as is measured out to other soldiers of the Republic. [Applause.] Prejudice, indeed, and the rancorous hate of brutalized minds and the ingrained meanness of factious partisanship, may still throw obstacles in your way, but that way is *upward* and *onward*, and your march in it cannot be stopped, cannot be much delayed, unless by your own want of faith and want of work. To your ownselves be true to your high mission as the vindicators and asserters of your worth as men, and you cannot then be false to any one, or fail in any high and honorable endeavor. You may fall, as many of your race did fall, with the gallant, good young Shaw at Wagner, and the ignoble foe thought to dishonor that youthful hero's grave by heaping into it the corpses of his faithful, fearless colored soldiers. Dishonored! Who would not die such a death to be worthy of such a grave? Who that rightly feels would exchange that lowly resting-place on the barren shore of South Carolina, lulled by the eternal requiem of the solemn sea, for the proudest mausoleum in the loftiest temple built with human hands? No, no, my friends, you cannot be hindered now in your high calling. It is but to look back for a few years—nay, but for a few months in this City, to realize what a forward step has been taken, and to feel quite sure that in such a path there is no step backward. On! on! then, soldiers of the Twentieth United States Colored troops, with serried ranks, with faith in yourselves and in your cause, with confidence and affection for your officers, and with humble but earnest trust in God, and you will, you must, in contributing to the rescue of your country and its Constitution, work out your own complete redemption. Already the colored troops of the United States count by tens and twenties of thousands, and nowhere have they turned back from the bloodiest conflict or failed to follow their leader into the very jaws of death. Dear Col. Bartram, to you and to the officers of this fine regiment it remains for me to say a few words. The flag which I hold in my hands, to be placed in yours, tells its own story. The conquering eagle and the broken yoke and the armed figure of Liberty, speak as plainly as symbols can of the might of Freedom and of the overthrow of Slavery—and flying, as will this standard-sheet, beside the Stars and Stripes of the Republic, they will form a spell of such power as to bind up every generous heart with one firm, fierce resolve that these flags shall not be separated, shall not be surrendered—but shall go marching on, and marching on, and still marching on to triumph and final victory! [Applause.] In the faith, Colonel, that such is your resolve, I commit to your charge for the Twentieth Regiment United States Colored troops, in the name of those loyal women, the flag they have prepared. May the blessing of God go with it, and with you and your soldiers, and fighting beneath its folds may He cover your heads in the day of battle!

At the conclusion of his speech, President King read the following address, which had been prepared by Henry T. Tuckerman, Esq., was beautifully engrossed on parchment, and signed by the ladies who presented the flags:

To the Officers and Men of the Twentieth United States Colored Troops:

Soldiers: We, the mothers, wives, and sisters of the members of the New-York Union League Club, of whose liberality and intelligent patriotism, and under whose direct auspices, you have been organized into a body of national troops for the defence of the Union, earnestly sympthizing in the great cause of American free nationality, and desirous of testifying, by some public memorial, our profound sense of the sacred object and the holy cause, in behalf of which you have enlisted, have prepared for you this banner, at once the emblem of freedom and of faith, and the symbol of woman's best wishes and prayers for our common country, and especially for your devotion thereto.

When you look at this flag and rush to battle, or stand at guard beneath its sublime motto: "God and Liberty!" remember that it is also an emblem of love and honor from the daughters of this great Metropolis to her brave champions in the field, and that they will anxiously watch your career, glorying in your heroism, ministering to you when wounded and ill, and honoring your martyrdom with benedictions and with tears.

Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mrs. G. W. Blunt, Mrs. J. W. Beekman, Mrs. S. Wetmore, Mrs. S. B. Chittenden, Mrs. G. Bliss, Jr., Mrs. S. J. Bacon, Mrs. R. B. Minturn, Mrs. Charles King, Mrs. S. W. Bridgham, Mrs. W. E. Dodge, Mrs. R. Stebbins, Mrs. S. B. Schieffelin, Miss King, Mrs. J. B. Johnston, Mrs. N. D. Smith, Mrs. T. M. Cheeseman, Mrs. H. A. Coit, Mrs. A. P. Mann, Mrs. J. J. Phelps, Mrs. G. B. Deforest, Mrs. LeG. B. Cannon, Mrs. W. A. Butler, Mrs. N. A. Murdock, Mrs. A. Dunlap, Mrs. T. E. Howe, Mrs. W. H. Lee, Mrs. W. E. Dodge, Jr., Mrs. David Hoadley, Mrs. C. Ludington, Mrs. G. Lemist, Mrs. E. C. Cowdin, Mrs. J. A. Roosevelt, Mrs. J. Sampson, Mrs. R. B. Minturn, Jr., Mrs. Alfred Pell, Jr., Mrs. W. Hutchins, Mrs. Geo. Opdyde, Mrs. G. C. Ward, Mrs. C. G. Judson, Mrs. S. W. Roosevelt, Mrs. B. D. Smith, Mrs. S. Gandy, Mrs. R. L. Stuart, Mrs. E. W. Stoughton, Mrs. J. W. Bigelow, Mrs. M. O. Roberts, Mrs. H. K. Bogart, Mrs. E. C. Hall, Mrs. J. LeRoy, Mrs. J. Brown, Mrs. H. Baldwin, Mrs. M. Clarkson, Mrs. J. O. Stone, Mrs. J. G. King, Jr., Mrs. H. Van Renselaer, Mrs. J. A. King, Jr., Mrs. J. C. Cassegee, Mrs. J. L. Kennedy, Mrs. F. Prime, Mrs. Barnwall, Mrs. Wheelwright, Mrs. E. Collins, Mrs. Bradish, Mrs. Bruce, Mrs. Tuckerman, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. P. Richards, Mrs. R. Winthrop, Mrs. Weeks, Mrs. Jaques, Mrs. A. Brooks, Mrs. W. Felt, Mrs. J. W. Goddard, Mrs. F. G. Shaw, Mrs. R. G. Shaw, Mrs. G. B. Curtiss, Mrs. R. C. Lovell, Mrs. C. G. Kirkland, Mrs. B. DeForest, Mrs. Boerum, Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Mrs. Alfred Pell, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. J. Johnston, Mrs. T. L. Beekman, Mrs. J. F. Gray, Mrs. J. Tuckerman, Mrs. F. A. Whittaker, Mrs. J. H. Macy, Mrs. F. H. Macy, Mrs. J. McKaye, Mrs. W. L. Felt, Mrs. T. Haskell, Mrs. Isaac Ames, Mrs. L. F. Warner, Mrs. A. G. Phelps, Mrs. N. Chandler, Mrs. H. Potter, Mrs. P. S. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. H. G. Thomson, Mrs. F. C. Pendexter, Mrs. H. G. Chapman, Mrs. G. Bancroft, Mrs. M. K. Jessup, Mrs. J. C. B. Davis, Mrs. W. H. Scheiffelin, Mrs. C. C. Dodge, Mrs. John Jay, Mrs. E. M. Young, Mrs. J. T. Shultz, Mrs. J. E. Brenly, Mrs. H. Chauncy, Mrs. R. M. Hunt, Miss Jones, Miss J. Scheffelin, Miss Fish, Miss Jay, Miss Anna Jay, Miss Young, Miss Schultz, Miss Russell, Miss J. M. King, Miss Cochrane, Mrs. Vincent Colyer, Mrs. Catherine C. Hunt, Mrs. Walter, Mrs. Catherine Williams, Mrs. Emily H. Chauncey, Mrs. E. W. Cruger, Mrs. W. C. Bryant, Mrs. F. B. Godwin, Mrs. Emily Boerum, Miss Norsworthy, Messrs. H. G. Chapman, Ira Brenly, Peter Marié, C. Berryman, C. De P. Field, C. H. Tuckerman, C. A. Heckseher, E. Scheiffelin, B. N. Field, L. Scheiffelin, D. J. Clark, W. H. Scheiffelin, Wadsworth, S. A. Scheiffelin, R. H. Hunt, B. W. Griswold

Col. Bartram, accepted the flags, and responded as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I feel how utterly unable I am to respond in a becoming manner to the eloquent addresses just pronounced. While free to confess my deficiency in this respect, I yet claim for myself and my command an equal share of the patriotic ardor and love of country. In that we yield to none. [Applause.] This beautiful banner symbolizes our country. It is this that makes death glorious beneath its starry folds—it is this that rouses the feelings of outraged honor when we see it trailed in the dust. How base, and how dead to all sense of honor, must that wretch be whose brow burns not with shame and rage at the dishonor of the flag of his country. [Applause.] Nearly three years since, the country was shocked by the spectacle of a band of traitors tearing away the emblem of our country from a fortress over which it had floated proudly for years, and substituting in its place a miserable device of their own. Has this act been fully avenged? No! The punishment for it has undoubtedly been great already, but I trust that the utter humiliation and discomfiture which it deserves, are about to follow. To this end this regiment is about to take the field—a regiment composed of a race hitherto despised—of a race almost hopelessly sunk in degradation, by a system of Slavery as barbarous as it is unjust. It has been the habit of those among us who sympathize with the traitors now in arms against us to sneer at what they are pleased to term the cowardice of the negro. I hope that Port Hudson, Fort Wagner and Olustee have forever settled this question. In this regard, I must be permitted to refer briefly to the conduct of the Eighth United States Colored Troops, in the last mentioned action. My reason for doing this is, that for some three or four months I was on duty with this regiment, as its Lieutenant-Colonel, and during this period I had ample opportunity to become thoroughly acquainted with its officers and the material composing its rank and file. No regiment ever went to the field better officered than the Eighth, and no regiment ever contained a braver or more resolute set of men. How well they fought is shown by their list of casualties, and although a subordinate officer in a battery thought it a misfortune to be supported by a colored regiment, yet when we bear in mind that two veteran regiments had already found the position too hot and had retired, I think, we can afford to forgive the slander, and say that the misfortune, if misfortune there was, was not in having a colored regiment for a support, but in having an officer in the service of the United States so biased, so ungenerous, so cowardly, as to slander the brave men who fell around his guns. [Applause.] I should feel recreant to my duty to an old companion-in-arms, who has laid down his life upon the altar of his country, did I permit this occasion to pass without paying this slight tribute to his memory.

I trust that when the time comes for the Twentieth to go into action, that we shall behave ourselves in a manner that will reflect credit upon ourselves and honor upon our friends and our country. We feel that we have the sympathies and prayers of good men and women. We know the interest you feel in us—the high hopes you entertain—and believe me, when I say that it is the determination of every officer and man of my command that, so far as the power to fulfill in them lies, you shall not be disappointed. I would that I could command appropriate words to address the noble women to whom we are indebted for this beautiful stand of colors. Will you accept a soldier's thanks, and his pledge that they shall never know dishonor while strength remains to wield a weapon in their defence.

Col. Bartram's fine soldierly bearing and commanding and impressive manner won for him the admiration of all, and at the conclusion of his speech he was presented with a large and very beautiful bouquet; at the same moment some one proposed three cheers for Col. Bartram, and they were given with a will, three more for his officers, and three more for his brave men, and again and again the air was rent with the cheers of the enthusiastic assemblage. The Colonel then remounted his horse—a very beautiful gray—who seemed to understand his duty as well as an old soldier could, brought his regiment to close order, and proposed three hearty cheers for the Union League Club, and his men gave them as only strong lungs and willing men can. The officers then entered the club-house, and partook of a splendid collation, which had been prepared for them. Refreshments were also furnished the men, who done them full justice, but seemed to appreciate most the excellent coffee which was prepared under the personal supervision of the ladies, who seemed well to understand the soldiers' tastes.

The following letter was received from General Dix:

Headquarters Department of the East,
New-York City, March 5, 1864.

To the Committee for the Reception of the Twentieth United States Colored Regiment:

Gentlemen—I much regret that official engagements at my headquarters will not permit me to attend the flag presentation to the regiment. It will carry with it to the field my cordial wishes for its success, and the assurance that the alacrity with which the colored classes in this State are coming forward to coöperate in putting down the rebellion, will secure, as it deserves, the lasting gratitude of the country. I am, truly, yours,

John A. Dix, Major-General.

After the collation had been fully enjoyed the regiment was again formed in line, and they commenced their march down Broadway to Canal-street, through Canal-street to the North River, where they embarked on board the steamer *Ericsson* for New-Orleans. The procession was formed as follows:

Police Superintendent Kennedy.
One Hundred Policemen.
Members of the Union League Club.
Hundreds of Colored Friends of the Recruits marching with hands joined.
Governor's Island Band.
The Twentieth Regiment, United States Colored Troops.

All along the line of march the streets were jammed with an enthusiastic and demonstrative assemblage of citizens, flags were waved, handkerchiefs shaken, and cheers upon cheers given in a manner which showed how truly the brave spirit of the once despised colored man was appreciated by the intelligent citizens of New-York. The officers of the regiment are:

Roster of the Twentieth Regiment.—Col. Nelson B. Bartram; Lieut.-Col. Andrew E. Mather; Major, Amos P. Wells; Surgeon, Thomas Cushing; First Assistant, O. S. Belden; Second Assistant, David Stephens; Quartermaster, Casper Goldman.

Line-Captains.—George A. Foster, H. H. Rouse, John E. Barnaby, Edwin L. Wage, S. P. Putnam, William Moore, Albert B. Hall, Delos H. Stiles, Elijah H. Carry, James S. Goped.

First Lieutenants.—Norman R. Martin, D. J. Pilsworth, Martin Cooper, Wallace M. Greely, Nelson A. Sumner, Wm. Gerrish, Francis Bridges, Edwin G. Davis, Acting Adjt. John P. Blakeman.

Second Lieutenants.—John J. Thomas, Byron F. Strong, Wm. F. Van Ornum, Chas. A. Briggs, Martin T. Smith, Isaac G. Gardner, Benj. Ambruster, John Habberton, Perley Eaton, Bruno Trombly.

SKETCHES OF THE FIELD OFFICERS.

Col. Nelson B. Bartram, in two weeks after Sumter was fired upon, had raised at Portchester, Westchester County, and was drilling in a store in Duane-street, in this City, Company B, of the Seventieth Regiment New-York Volunteers, (two years' troop,) with which he went to the field as Captain. He was soon promoted to be Major, and during the Peninsular campaign, under Gen. McClellan, was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment. During most of the last year of its service Col. Bartram commanded the regiment himself, and participated not only in the battles of the Peninsula, but those of Fredericksburgh and Chancellorsville, and came home in command of the regiment at the expiration of its term of service. In October last he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighth United States Colored Troops, (in the late action in Florida,) from which he was promoted to his present position. Col. Bartram is well known in the Army of the Potomac as a brave and meritorious officer.

Lieut.-Col. Andrew E. Mather entered the service from Cooperstown, Otsego County, in the Fall of 1862, as Captain in the One Hundred and Ninety-first New-York Volunteers, participated in the first battle of Fredericksburgh, was promoted to be Major for gallant conduct at Salem Heights, where he was wounded, and returned from his furlough just in time to participate in the battle of Gettysburgh. He was promoted to his present position in January last.

Maj. A. P. Wells entered the service as Captain, upon the re-organization of the New-York Fire Zouaves, Eleventh Volunteers, in August, 1861, and served ably until the consolidation of the regiment, mainly in the Department of Gen. Wool, at Fortress Monroe. He was promoted to his present position in January last.

The staff and line officers have all been selected from those who have had ample experience in the field. No regiment ever went from this City with a more experienced or gallant set of officers. Their career will be watched with eager interest, and they must not—will not disappoint their friends and the public.

Grand Dinner of the Employing Printers of New-York.

The employing printers of New-York gave a grand annual dinner at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Monday evening last. A large number of the most prominent proprietors of printing houses of this City and a number from Boston were present. The table was beautifully arranged, and ornamented with statues of John Guttenberg, Liberty, Washington, Benjamin Franklin and a Catherdale Gothique. After the dinner had been fully enjoyed, the finest wines were produced, speeches made, toasts drank and a general good time had until a late hour. The President, Charles A. Alvord, made the opening speech, paying a fine compliment to their late President, John F. Trow, and tendering him a vote of thanks for the perfect manner in which he had performed his duties during the past year. Mr. Alvord said he felt but poorly adequate to perform the duty which devolved upon him, but he would do the best he could. He said he liked the term of Employing Printer, but he liked the term of Master Printer much better, not as meaning masters of men, but masters of the art. He said the printers in this country now produced fine work, which could not be surpassed in any part of Europe, and he urged upon them one and all to work together for the advancement of their art and their own protection. His speech was well received, and frequently interrupted by applause.

Mr. Wright, of Boston, in response to the toast of "Union, as wise for Printers as for States," made a very able and witty speech, which caused great laughter and applause. He said they had come from Boston with becoming solemnity, not the solemnity of melancholy but the solemnity of responsibility, but they had found since their arrival and particularly at the present time that they could not be solemn. He also gave a very amusing account of the attempt made in Boston to form an Employing Printers' Association, and hoped that on their return they might get up such an association, and perhaps even a dinner. At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Baker offered the toast of "The sensible sub, Mr. Wright of Boston; he's sound on the goose," which was drank with much enthusiasm. Speeches were also made by Messrs. Theo. L. D'Winne, Welch, Mckillan, W. C. Martin, Geo. Mantz, and R. Harmon Smith. Messrs. Baker & Godwin, who presided over the centre-table, are entitled to the thanks of the many invited guests for their kind and gentlemanly attentions; they contributed greatly toward the enjoyment of the evening, and nothing they could do was left undone. The regular toasts of the evening were: "The President of the United States," "Union," "Our Fathers in the Art," "Excelsior," "The Graphic Arts and their Contributors," "The Printers of New-England, Philadelphia," "Guttenburg and Faust," "Our Successors," "Community of Interests," "American Defenders and Our Union Defenders."

Institute of Reward for Orphans of Patriots.

The net profits of the celebration of Washington's Birthday Anniversary by the Public Schools of the City of New-York, for the objects of the institute, amounted to $700 37. The first and paramount object is to provide a home and education for the children of fallen patriot soldiers and sailors, and the "Patriotic Fund," whether procured by National, State or individual contributions, is to be devoted to this main object. Collateral and additional, as opportunities present, it is proposed to create a "Prize Position Fund," to be employed in securing advantages superior to those enjoyed in the "Patriot Orphan Home," to utilize to the world any rare talent or genius discovered in the *protégés* in any department of literature, science and art. Coming under this head are mentioned scholarships in several of the literary institutions of our land, and gratuitous instruction in studios of science and art.

The Institute is endeavoring to secure, through the combined labors of voluntary associations and State Legislatures, an alphabetical list of every girl and boy made orphan by the death of a parent in our country's service, tabulated with other items of interest, in a book for each State separately.

The avails of the 22d will be equally divided between the "Patriotic Fund," raised for the establishment of "Patriot Orphans' Homes," and the "Washington Prize Fund." The object of the last is to award books illustrating the highest types of patriotism as annual prizes to orphans making greatest proficiency in the study of the history and government of the United States. The efforts for this fund will be mainly made on Washington's birthday.

The organization is extended to other States, and efforts are now being made to secure from Congress an appropriation for each State toward the establishment of "Homes."

Any person can become a member of the Institute by an annual contribution of $3; payment of $50 makes one a member for life, and of $100 or over, a life Director. Of this most excellent organization Valentine Mott, M. D., is President; Arthur F. Wilmarth, Esq., No. 135 Broadway, to whom remittances can be sent, is Treasurer.

Enlistments of Persons Unfit for Military Service.

Tax-payers and others interested in the payment of bounties, and the enlistment of men in the United States service, will find the following letter and telegram very interesting. It will entirely do away with one very popular mode of swindling both tax-payers and the Government.

War Department, Provost Marshal's Office,
Washington, D. C., Mar. 3, 1864.

Major-Gen. John A. Dix, Commanding Department of the East, New-York City.

General: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of a communication of the 27th ult., from Col. D. T. Van Buren, A. A. G., relative to the enlistment of minors under the age of 18 years, old men, discharged soldiers, and others, who are physically disqualified for military service, and suggesting that an order be issued from this bureau directing that all recruits who may have been enlisted, but who are rejected at the general rendezvous on account of unfitness for service, as well as those discharged before the expiration of three months, for disease existing at the time of enlistment, will not be credited upon the quota of the several towns.

In reply, I would respectfully invite your attention to inclosed copy of telegram of the 29th January, to all Superintendents of Volunteer Recruiting Service, by which you will observe that instructions to this effect have already been given.

I have the honor to be, General,
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

War Department,
Provost-Marshal-General's Office,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 29, 1864.

To Superintendents Volunteer Recruiting Service:

Direct your officers not to forward, pay or give credit for recruits whose youth or old age, in their judgment, unfits them for service. Hold all such men and forward full reports of them here for orders.

(Signed) JAMES B. FRY,
Official copy. Provost-Marshal-General.
Samuel B. Lawrence, Captain Tenth Infantry, Act. A. A. G.

The Draft.

The following telegram received yesterday by Provost-Marshal-Gen. Hays, settles all question relative to the draft. The time is extended to the 1st of April, and the quota will doubtless be filled long before that time.

Washington, D. C., March 3, 1864.

To Superintendent of Volunteers, No. 23 St. Mark's Place:

Congress has extended the time for paying the extra bounties to April first, (1,) eighteen hundred and sixty-four, (1864) Notify the Governor.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

THE SIGNAL CORPS.

It may be interesting to many to know the Signal Corps, officers and men, have been all transferred from the Volunteer service to the Regular Army.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Fire in Walker-street.—At a late hour on Friday night a fire broke out in the third floor of the buildings Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-street. The upper floors were occupied by Messrs. J. G. Shaw & Co. as a blank-book manufactory. This firm estimate their loss at over $8,000, principally by water. They are insured as follows:—On Stock—Arctic, $5,000; Hartford, $5,000; Western, Massachusetts, $2,500; Phœnix, Hartford, $5,000; Northwestern, Oswego, $3,000; Mechanics', $2,500; Relief, $2,000; Kings County, $2,250; Peter Cooper, $2,500; Springfield Fire and Marine, $2,500; Pacific, $2,500; Home, New-York, $5,000; Exchange, $5,000; Northeastern Fire and Marine of Hartford, $2,500—Total, $47,250. On Tools and Machinery—St. Mark's, $2,000; Firemen's Trust, $500; Relief, $1,000—Total, $3,500. The basement and first floor were occupied by Messrs. Ivbson, Phinney, Blakeman & Co., publishers and wholesale dealers in books. The damage to their stock, by water, is about $3,000. The following are the insurances on their stock: N. Y. Fire & Marine, $2,500; Broadway, $2,500; Merchants', $3,000; North American, $5,000; Equitable, $5,000; Citizens', $5,000; United States, $4,000; Mechanics' & Traders', $2,500; Firemen's, $2,500; Park, $3,000; East River, $5,000; Manhattan, $5,000—total, $45,000. Josiah Lane, Esq., is the owner of the buildings. The damage to them is about $1,000. Insured fully in the Continental, Washington and American Insurance Companies. The origin of the fire is unknown.

New-York Medical College for Women.—The first session of the "New-York Medical College for Women" has just closed. It was made the occasion of one of the most pleasant and elegant "receptions" of the season, held at the residence of its talented President, Mrs. C. L. Lozier, M. D., No. 361 West Thirty-fourth street. About eighty invited guests were present, consisting of professors, students, and their friends. After doing ample justice to a sumptuous entertainment, an address of thanks from the students to the professors was read by one of the former and appropriately responded to by the President and Professors, followed by toasts music, &c., &c. This enterprise promises to be a success.

A Generous Deed Rewarded.—On the morning of the 21st of February last, Mr. E. R. Wunder, a gentleman doing business at No. 167 Bleecker-st., rescued two children, a boy and girl, from drowning, near Harlem Bridge. The father of the children, a lapidary of considerable reputation, presented to Mr. Wunder, yesterday, a valuable brooch, on the face of which, set with diamonds, was a beautiful representation of a drowning scene, typical of Mr. Wunder's brave and generous rescue of the children.

Fatal Stage Accident.—Last evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock, an unknown man fell from the top of stage No. 109 of the Broadway and Twenty-third-street line, on Broadway near Walker-street, and was so badly injured that he died while being conveyed to the New-York Hospital. The deceased was apparently about forty years of age, five feet nine inches in height, and was dressed in military coat and pants. The body is at the hospital awaiting identification.

New Counterfeits.—Last evening three new counterfeits made their appearance, viz.: 5's, on the Valley Bank of Hillsborough, N. H., Eastern Bank of Maine, and National Bank of Paterson, N. J., (altered from 1's.) The storekeepers throughout the City were warned through the Police telegraph.

FEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Saturday, March 5.

NOTHING FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

The Government have up to noon to-day received no recent official information in relation to Gen. Sherman.

GEN. MEADE.

Yesterday afternoon, according to a city paper, Gen. Meade was in consultation with the Secretary of War for an hour or two, and now a morning paper announces that Col. Streight has left for Fortress Monroe for a brief period.

A MISSOURI MEMBER UNSEATED.

The Committee of Elections have decided that Mr. Loan, of Missouri, is not entitled to the seat he now occupies.

CLAIMS FOR WAR LOSSES.

The United States Court of Claims, Judge Loring only dissenting, have delivered an opinion in the case of Wm. S. Grant *vs.* the United States, being a claim brought against the Government for the recovery of certain property destroyed by the United States troops in the Territory of Arizona, in July, 1861, in order to prevent such property from falling into the hands of the insurgents. Under these circumstances the Court hold that the claimant is entitled to just compensation as for private property taken for public uses, and they have according adjudged that the claimant receive from the United States forty-one thousand five hundred dollars, to be paid in due course of law, Congress having to make the appropriation.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Saturday, March 5.

SPEECHIFYING.

To-day having been set apart for speechmaking, no Legislative business was transacted.

Mr. Baldwin, of Massachusetts, (Union,) spoke of the Democracy as a dying dynasty, which would coalesce with those now in rebellion, and substitute State sovereignty, with all its destructive consequences, for human rights and nationality.

For the last thirty years the State rights cry has been used to break down our Government and establish instead a plantation despotism.

He alluded to Ex-President Buchanan as a miserable, weak man, who had declared there was no power to coerce traitors, and who was not equal to the duties with which he was intrusted.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, wanted to know whether it was in order to call his neighbor Buchanan a miserable man. [Laughter.] Mr. Baldwin, resuming, said Mr. Buchanan had rendered himself responsible for the outbreak of the most infamous conspiracy and treason recorded, his treasonable doctrines having found a ready response in his Northern allies as well as in the Southern heart.

Mr. Boyd, of Missouri, (Union,) replied to remarks heretofore delivered by his colleague, Mr. Blair. He wished to disabuse the minds of gentlemen of the false impressions sought to be made by his censorious colleague against him (Boyd) as one of the four radical members from that State on this floor. They were the only true representatives here of the free and Union citizens of that much-abused loyal State. He had confidence in President Lincoln, who had said to him "he had great confidence in the radical Union men of Missouri;" and the President had further said to him, "If the throats of either the conservative Claybanks, or those of the radicals had to be cut, he would spare the radicals."

Mr. Boyd insisted that they were for immediate emancipation and for confiscation. He arraigned his colleague (Blair) on various charges, leaving it to the House to determine which was the best Administration man. He declared himself opposed to the Amnesty Proclamation, as unwise and humiliating. It was unjust to loyal people, for we have the power to enforce obedience without a resort to such an expedient to purchase the peace of bad men. The Amnesty Proclamation is a mistaken mercy, and will enkindle a spirit of opposition. Let us appeal to the President to recall, revoke or modify the Amnesty Proclamation. The Union men of Missouri will meet the traitors only as traitors should be met.

Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, (Dem.,) said it was a melancholy spectacle to behold a free Government die. Liberty once lost has never in history been regained by the same people. A republican form of government once overthrown has never risen again. Whenever in the wide domain of human conduct a people once possessed of liberty with all the power in their own hands have surrendered these great gifts of God at the command of the usurper, they have never afterward proven themselves worthy to regain their forfeited treasures. The American Republic, he said, was dying, and proceeded to enumerate the causes which are working its downfall, saying, among other things, under the present Administration justice was no longer established, nor the blessings of liberty secured to the citizen. No instance in all history could be found where a people claiming Christian civilization has waged a war of any kind against any foe in dumb ferocious silence without a word, sign, or a look, in behalf of a peaceful solution as long as we have have now been engaged in this cruel conflict. He argued at length that negotiations now opened would lead to a restoration of the Union without further slaughter, and that such a course of statesmanship was sanctioned by all enlightened precedents, and especially commanded by divine law. But such a course would not accomplish emancipation, nor build up a central despotism, and hence it was not pursued by the party in power. He argued that the management of the Treasury Department has rendered ruin and bankruptcy inevitable. He spoke of Gen. Burnside as infamous and brutal for his agency in banishing the statesman and Christian gentleman Vallandigham, and in conclusion said the Union could not be fully dissolved, but that every day which the present party remained in power rendered its restoration more remote, and the burdens and sufferings of the people more intolerable. He warned the South not to look forward to separation and independence, but to embrace every opportunity to coöperate with the conservative men of the North in returning to their allegiance on a basis of perfect security for all their rights and institutions as American citizens. If this be done, the next Presidential election will put an end to war and death, and bring about a constitutional union of the States.

Mr. Anderson, of Kentucky, (Union,) delivered a speech, the object of which was to show to the people of that State who are representing the Union sentiment of Kentucky, and to vindicate himself and other members here standing on the Union platform of Kentucky, and sustaining the Government by furnishing means to crush out this unholy and damnable rebellion. He referred to the proceedings of State Conventions to show that while the leaders of the so-called National Democracy condemned the Administration, they had not a word of dissent to the rebellion. He and the Union men of Kentucky could support the present incumbent of the Presidential chair, or any other man nominated by the Union Convention, pledged to crush out the rebellion. The gentleman from Indiana (Voorhees) had declared the war to be savage and barbarous; but did he forget that the rebels are resorting to all manner of cruelty and atrocity, even employing bloodhounds to hunt up conscripts. The gentleman leveled his denunciations against those who are conducting this war on our part, and has not one word to say in condemnation of traitors in arms.

Mr. Grinnell, of Iowa, (Union,) characterized Mr. Voorhees' speech as very remarkable. He had called the President a usurper—truly a most beautiful compliment. They had seen the President take the oath to support the Constitution, and it was the belief of the country to-day that he was maintaining the integrity of the Government in all its power. The gentleman said the Republic is dying. If so, how and by what means? By traitors in arms, and their sympathizers on this floor and elsewhere. The gentleman had spoken of Vallandigham as a Christian statesman and patriot. Ah! how stood Vallandigham on the record? He declared he had never voted, nor would he vote, a dollar to carry on the war. He (Grinnell) thought Vallandigham had been served right in being sent among his tory friends. The reason why the war was not ended was because the lovers of their country have to fight rebels in front as well as their sympathizers in the rear. The Democratic party had turned its face to false gods, and now worship Slavery, the idol which was set up thirty years ago. Mr. Grinnell paid attention to Messrs. Fernando Wood and Cox, saying the Democrats were in sympathy with the South in building up a government or church, the corner-stone of which was Slavery.

Mr. Hubbard, of Iowa, (Union,) indicated the points of a speech, taking ground that this was a war between freedom and Slavery, and placing himself on the side of the former, believing that this country will become in truth, as it is in name, the "Land of Freedom." The time was not far distant when the leaders of this foul and damned rebellion will receive the traitor's doom and felon's death. He alluded to Vallandigham and Fernando Wood, the leaders of peace to the rebels, as friends of treason and traitors. The controversy can be terminated only at the point of the sword and the cannon's mouth.

The House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

The Amendment to the Constitution.

WHO ARE TO ACT AS INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

Office of the Secretary of State of the
State of New-York,
Albany, March 2, 1864.

George W. Davids, Esq., Inspector of Elections, &c.:

Sir: As there seems to be some considerable inquiry at this Department, as to which of the Inspectors of Election are to hold the election of the proposed Amendment to the Constitution, I would state that in all cases where counties have held their election this year, the Inspectors who have been elected or reëlected, officiate at the election of the 8th inst.

In those counties where there have been no elections, and where elections will not take place previous to the 8th inst., the Inspectors of Election who officiated at the general election last Fall, hold the election for the proposed Amendment to the Constitution. The election—as will be seen by referring to the law—will be conducted in the same manner as general elections. Very truly yours,

C. M. DEPEW, Sec. State.
By Chas. Place, Chief Clerk.

Counterfeit on the Eastern Bank of Bangor.

Chicago, Saturday, March 5.

The City was flooded with counterfeit Fives of the Eastern Bank of Bangor, Maine, last night. The engraving is somewhat coarse, but a perfect imitation of the genuine.

(Advertisement.)

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

March 5.—*In Steamship Cella, for London.*—Mrs. Theo. Rowe, daughter and servant, John Griffiths and daughter, Stanley Jones and family, Capt. F. Burnham, Robt. Mackay, Mrs. Mary Clark, Simon Bigat, Isadore Stump, A. Legoulic, Stephen Rogers, George Eehardt, R. Cottivity, Robt. Stephenson, F. Hussey, E. A. Aze, Emilie Aze, John Davis, Thos. Ford, Johut Kalscheun, Geo. W. Edwards, A. Cardien, Wm. C. Low, Mrs. T. Herman and child, Chas. Brittan and lady, John Gordon, Andrew Conlin, John Cox, James Watson, Wm. Connell and family, Saml. S. Dunn, John Watson, Henry Elcock, A. J. P de Camallos, Danl, Courtney, Geo. Taylor, H. Olson, Elizabeth Hartman.

March 24.—*In steamship City of London, for Liverpool.*—Col. P. W. Taylor, R. S. Aimes, Toronto, C. W.; J. W. Bogert, J. N. Dale, Jr., of New-York; Miss A. C. Roome and H. L. Parmele; Miss McGinn, Miss M. Gill, Miss Falkinberg, Wm. Dinning and lady; Mrs. and Miss Sharp, S. Oppenheimer, Mr. Koelow F. Post, Mrs. Taylor, Capt. Burslem, G. E. Boyle, H. A. Laselless, James Lamb of Liverpool, James Baebler, J. Kayeer, Mr. Stolterfecht, John H. Scott, D. S. Young, A. Ullman, Alfred Merean, F. Ttriuli, Emil Dorler, Lieut. Hitchins and lady, Mr. Chrystie, R. Milford, D. I. Garth, Miss E. Garth and Mary Garth, L. Cooke, Samuel Beebas, J. Byrne, Cyrus Losee, D. H. Barber, Wm. Glasgow, Jr., V. F. Butler and lady; John J. Terry, Thos. Vinson, Capt. Grant, J. J. Reire, Mr. John Sharp, A. Weihemmayer, J. Bourne, Jonathan Cordukes, A. Culmondu Pin, Fred. Luther, Henry C. Schomaeker, Chas. F. Grestolts.

Passengers sailed in steamship Evening Star for Havana and New Orleans.—For Havana—M. Kelly, J. W. Allison, Robert Young, A. A. Fraser, W. S. Gilman, jr., and wife; Miss Gilman, E. M. Gilbert and wife, of Utica; Miss Lydia M. Gilbert, Miss Mary H. Gilbert, J. W. Benney, Antinogenes Menendez, of Spain; Carlos Caturla, P. P. Breed, Thos. S. Harrison, of Philadelphia; Miss Fraser, B. W. Clarke, of Dunkirk; Joseph Tiffin, James Tiffin, James Gibb, William Annory, jr., and wife; M. R. Blow, M. Day, jr.; D. M. Cook, Hermann Manuel, M. Clarkson and son, Madame C. Dimertson, Rufus Eldridge, Charles Raynor and wife, M. A. Glynn, Antonio Carbarleno, Captain Brooks.—For New-Orleans—Capt. H. Cook, Capt. J. H. Wyman, John B. Spaulding, George S. Hanna, William P. Feltman, Herman Jasper, John C. Tucker, C. B. Whitcomb, T. A. McMaster, Charles Katz, C. L. Sambling, Nathan Kuth, Daniel White, J. L. Glenn, John B. Walsh, William W. Reynolds, Charles A. Goff, L. Kaufman, J. Ireif and servant, S. S. Zelnicker, Madame Teresa Delamonte Capin, Mrs. A. L. Gurney, Mrs. J. Q. A. Fellows, Miss Gibson, J. Hefferfinger, Joseph Yost, Lieut. J. L. Hallet, Alfred Denham, M. Meyer, W. Newman, Ellis S. Archer and wife, Miss Louisa Archer, Mrs. George Pancaost, Miss Mary Archer, S. P. Wilkinson, James Ryback, Alexander Goslin, Alva Fuller, J. F. Derbes, E. Sherman, James Punderford, A. Agelusto, Thomas T. Evans, B. Piffet, J. H. Porter, Amos M. Atwell, Alphonse de Roulet, A. d'Hernecourt, Mrs. V. Gasquet, J. H. Prince, James S. Bogood, J. Grimshaw, J. P. Davis, S. J. Lovett and wife, John Crickard, Mr. Dane, A. Heymann and wife, F. McMannis, Brig.-gen. R. Watzel and servant, E. E. Graves, A. D. C.; W. H. Bruner, Lieut. H. B. Fitch, A. D. C.; E. Peale, Horace Sise, of Boston; P. Wheelan, Madam Sarah Glotz and two children, William Henry Glotz; Job Gernsbacker, wife, servant and three children; Mrs. Eva Effing and child; Ann Garragan, James Galaway, Rudolph Thomas Geo. H. Thomas, W. S. Sarry, H. Rosenzwerg, H. C. Dunham, M. Jackson, Mrs. Ella Wilson, J. H. Walcott, Thomas Boyce, Mrs. Ann Newman, John K. Newman, William Newmann, H. Marks, Lieut. G. W. Allen and servant, John J. Robinson.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from New-Orleans and Havana.—S. H. Martindale, L. Kahul Chas. Rock, three children and servant, Miss Von Lotten, T. W. Horrell, A. A. Ripka, Col. S. Thomas, H. J. Lawrence, C. B. Camp and lady, C. M. Matteson, Mrs. Robt. Clark, H. A. Billings, J. H. Hall, M. Berwin, Samuel Wilson, Jos. Stagg, Chas. E. Black, S. J. F. Tielman and lady, A. A. Fisher, Estapleton H. Mayo, Geo. Falk, H. H. Wulff, F. Lawrence, child and two colored servants, E. Aaron and lady, G. Oppenheims and lady, Mrs. C. Stern and infant, Joseph Marks, M. Nassauer, M. Joseph John Hurley, D. Hurley, John O'Brien, Edw. Hendricks, R. L. J. Hall, E. Peugnet, H. E. Yeomans, Miss Eugenie Terra, J. M. Smith and son, Wm. Jordan, Wm. Jordan, Jr., Robt. Mather, D. K. Underhill, Aaron Foster, J. Doreck, James Fitzpatrick.

March 5.—*In steamship Hammonia, for Hamburg.*—A. Duchawitz, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Moses Levy and child, Memphis; Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Levy and child, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Magnus, two children and nurse, New-York; J. Ruser, Philadelphia; M. Friedlander, San Francisco; J. Henry Thayer, Boston; Mrs. P. Heckscher, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, New-York; E. and C. Ermatinger, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Fabio Brandt and child, Hoboken; Mrs. Guinaud, Hoboken; Mrs. Hannchen Fleischer, California; Mrs. Carol Buhler, New-York; Mrs. J. Pinteux, New-York; Mrs. Scharrer, New-York; N. Gutman, Rochester; Michael Wolf, California; Caspar Heindel, New-York; D. Boettischer, Russia; H. Sprenger, New-York; W. Caufmann, Georgetown; Louis Stein, Newark; Ad. Snelby, Wallace C. Utter, Matamoras; Edmund Reggis, Henry Dulac, France; E. L. Witte, Jules Strehlen, Robert Crochett, Conrad Geib, John Tolch, Ch. Birwith, Rud. Seligman, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. John Cole and infant, British Columbia; Charles Eberspacher, New-York; Edward Fuchs, Buffalo; Paul Horn, Isidor Meidener, St. Louis; J. H. Doane, British Columbia—and others in steerage.

Sun rises..... 6 27 | Sun sets..... 5 56 | Moon rises. 8 06
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 6 27 | Gov. Island.. 7 16 | Hell Gate.. 8 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, March 5.

Cleared.

Steamships Louisiana, (Br.,) Smellie, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Ericsson, Lowba, New-Orleans, D. W. Shaw & Co.; Evening Star, Bell, Havana and New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor; St. Andrew, (Br.,) Scott, Glasgow, F. McDonald & Co.

Steamers Locust Point, Hoffman, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Triton, Young, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Salvor, Robinson, Washington, Jas. Hand; Petrel, Davis, Beaufort, N. C., H. Hume.

Ship Constellation, Mel ance, Liverpool, Chas. Carver.

Barks Romaine, (Br.) Card, Marseilles, D. R. De Wolf; H. Gregory, Gregory, Elizabethport, Metcalf & Duncan; J. Godfrey, Lincoln, New-Orleans, Tupper & Beattie.

Brigs Adelaide, (Br.,) Matthews, Matamoras, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Union, (Br.,) Munroe, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolf; Tobacco, (Brem.,) Fachtmann, Havana, Chas. Tyng.

Schooners Hiawatha, Disney, Wilmington, Del., Merrill & Abbott; Luth. Rich, Bonhoff, Port Royal, Bixby & Co.; Mary Price, Bloggard, Wilmington, Del., F. L. Kneeland; Nelson, Weed, Stamford, ——; Young America, Potter, Fall River, L. Kenny; M. G. Leonard, Leavitt, Fortress Monroe, B. C. Wheeler; S. Gilman, Burgess, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; J. C. Runyon, Mathias, Fortress Monroe, M. T. Runyon & Co.; Jane J. Dartu, Davis, Newbern, L. Kenny; H. W. Morse, Gardner, Newbern, L. Kenny; Hubert Manton, Hinckley, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Monmouth, Anderson, Fortress Monroe, Bentley, Smith & Co.; R. C. Winthrop, Stewart, New-Orleans, J. Atkins & Co.; Southerner, Darling, Beaufort, Murray & Nephew; John Leuthall, Tuthill, Brownsville, Texas, Peck & Church; Lavinia Jane, Ketcham, Fortress Monroe, F. J. Campbell; Wide Awake, Adams, Fortress Monroe, F. J. Campbell; Oronoco, Willis, Fortress Monroe, F. J. Campbell; Fanny Moss, Davis, Fall River, S. Kenny; C. McDonald, Baker, Fortress Monroe, ——, Tariff, McColgan, Stamford, ——.

Arrived.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, New-Orleans Feb. 27, via Havana March 1, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Feb. 29, in Mississippi River, passed ship Washington, of Boston, schr. Argus, bark Tilly Van Name and steamer Mary A. Boardman, all bound up the river. At anchor in S. W. Pass, ship John Clark, of Baltimore, and bark Laura Russ. Sunday, Feb. 28, 6.30 A. M., 120 miles S. E. of Passes, passed the steamer Morning Star, bound in. March 1, 20 miles N. E. of Moro Light, Havana, exchanged signals with steamship Roanoke, bound in. March 4, 90 miles S. W. of Cape Hatteras, passed schr. R. G. Weldon, bound N.

Steamship Fairbank & Mershon, Washington, D. C., 30 hours, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

U. S. steam transport Varuna, Pennington, Port Royal, S. C., 3 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Has on board the 3d and 4th regiments New-Hampshire Volunteers, returning home on furlough. She brings no news of importance.

U. S. steam transport Merrimack, Sampson, New-Orleans Feb. 24, via Key West 4 ds., with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Lancaster, (of Newcastle, Eng.,) Smith, Antwerp via Flushing, 61 ds., with mdse. and 94 passengers to order. Had 4 deaths and 1 birth on the passage. Was 19 ds. between lon. 20 and 32; lost sails, stove bulwarks, started mainsail, etc. Had heavy gale from W. S. W. to W. N. W. for most of the passage. Feb. 9, lat. 47 30, lon. 45 50, saw large quantities of ice extending a distance of 10 miles; had to tack ship to avoid it.

Ship Endymoin, (of Liverpool,) Williams, Liverpool 77 ds., with mdse. to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf. Jan. 3, lat. 49, lon. 28, during a heavy gale from N. W., was struck by a heavy sea, which carried away head and cutwater, starboard main channel plates, stove long boats, deck-house, water casks, etc. Same day, lost foretopsail. Experienced heavy W. and N. W. winds the whole passage.

Ship Gratitude, (of Liverpool,) Thomas, Liverpool, Jan. 20, with mdse. and 183 passengers to Tapcott Bros. & Co. Had three deaths. Experienced a succession of westerly gales with a heavy cross sea. Feb. 3, lat. 49 25, lon. 16 18, passed ship Ellen Austin, from Cardiff Jan. 16, for New-York.

Ship Republic, (Brem.,) Schmidt, Bremen 60 ds., with mdse. and 26 passengers to Unkart & Co. Have had a continuation of heavy gales the whole passage.

Bark Columbia, Weaver, Palermo Jan. 17, passed Gibraltar 27th, with fruit, etc., to Bassett & Nickerson. Feb. 13, in a heavy gale from the S., the ship hove to under clew of maintopsail, wind shifted in a heavy squall from N. N. W. and took the vessel by the lee, forcing her stem foremost into sea, which broke over her in a fearful manner; wore around and came to the wind on the other tack, ship leaking badly. Feb. 17, in a continued gale, with the pumps constantly choked, with sulphur and 3 feet of water in the well, the boxes all got jammed in the pumps, and we were obliged to take both pumps on deck to clear the well; broke the boxes to pieces in clearing the pumps. Our pumps now being useless, and the water gaining fast, we kept away for a light that we saw to the leeward, which proved to be on board the Br. steamship Cella; ran close to and spoke her, but could get no reply; carried sail and kept by her until daylight, then set the ensign Union down, but, though it was in the rigging and we were within one mile of him for two hours, the ensign blew to rags, yet the steamer ran away and left us. Feb. 26, tried to enter Halifax, but the weather coming on thick, was unable to get in. Have had very heavy weather the entire passage. The C. was bound to Philadelphia, but put into this port disabled.

Bark Hiawatha, (Brem.,) Matthias, Bremen Nov. 21, via Fayal Feb. 1, with mdse. and 7 passengers to Harman, Koop & Co. Have had a succession of strong gales the entire passage; split and lost sails, etc. Put into Fayal for provisions and water.

Bark Daniel, (of Yarmouth,) Spearwater, Matamoras 22 ds., with cotton to master. Had heavy winds and rough weather. Feb. 3, met at the Rio Grande, Capts. Woester, of brig Clo. and Ellingwood, of bark Ellingwood, whose vessels were at Brassos, not dischg.

Bark Arthur Pardew, (of Plymouth,) Hayne, Algoa Bay 64 ds., with wool to Napier & Welsford.

Bark Biagio, (Ital.,) Guylimini, Palermo 58 ds., passed Gibraltar Jan. 21, with fruit, etc., to F. Berthoud.

Bark Mary Bentley, Clark, Alexandria 6 ds., in ballast to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Barkentine Scotland, (of Boston,) Smalley, Port Royal, S. C., 5 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Brig Bruno Marie, (Hamb.,) Boge, Rio Janeiro 50 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had light winds and calms most of the passage.

Brig Delphin, (Brem.,) De Haan, Gonaives 22 ds., with coffee and logwood to Henry G. Schmidt & Co.

Brig Adelphi, (of Barbados,) Hathorn, Alvarado, Mexico, 27 ds., with cotton and hides to Theo. Eastmond.

Brig Agile, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Smith, Aux Cayes 20 ds., with logwood and honey to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Adriance, (Ital.,) Castellano, Messina 55 ds., with fruit to Chamberlin, Phelps & Co.

Brig Advent, (Br., of Maitland, N. S.,) Crow, Matamoras 24 ds., with cotton to J. F. Whitney & Co. Sld. in co. with Br. bark Persia, for Liverpool.

Bark Reindeer, (of New Haven,) Wellington, Porto Rico 14 ds., with sugar, etc., to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven.

Brig Apus, (Br.,) McFee, Cardenas 12 ds., with molasses to P. I. Nevins & Son.

Brig J. Bleokhorn, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Harvey, Alvarado, Mexico, 24 ds., with cotton, etc., to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Anna, (Ham.,) Gerdan, Angostura 35 ds., with hides, etc., to Harbeck & Halsey. Left no vessels.

Brig Nile, (of Bermuda,) Whitter, Mayaguez, P. R., 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. V. Onativia & Co.

Schr. Maria, (Ital.,) Savarese, Castellamar 70 ds., with fruit to Jas. Robinson & Co. Had heavy head winds on the passage.

Schr. Phebe, Morrow, Havana 13 ds., with oranges to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Jacob Raymond, Bishop, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. S. Downing, Ireland, Port Royal 6 ds., to Thomas & Co.

Schr. L. Davis, Bishop, Alexandria 6 ds., to Smith & Co.

Schr. Laura Gertrude, Cambell, Washington 4 ds., to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. R. N. Brown, Bishop, Alexandria 6 ds., to Smith & Co.

Schr. Messenger, Bill, Jacmel 21 ds., with logwood to H. Becker & Co.

Schr. Jos. Wooley, Laffey, Gloucester 4 ds., with fish.

Schr. Moses Remhall, Davey, Stono 7 ds.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Sailed.

March 5—Steamships City of London, Hammonia, Cella, Evening Star, Ericsson, Regias Ferrias.

March 4—Ships President Fillmore, Harvest Queen, Arnold Boninger, Lydia, Jean Baptiste.

Barks Schiller, Johanna Louise.

Brigs T. D. Wagner, Highland Mary.

Miscellaneous.

The Italian line-of-battle ship Re' Galantuomo sailed from this port on the 3d inst., drawing 27 feet 3 inches of water. She was piloted to sea by Mr. Abraham Van Pelt, Sandy Hook pilot.

Swedish steam-corvette Gelfa, Capt. Adelborg, St. Bartholomew, W. I., 14 ds—has a crew of 167 men, mounts 8 guns, and is of 300 horse-power—has anchored in the North River.

Spoken, &c.

Prince Albert—bark, from Havana for Havre, Feb. 29, 15 ds. out.

John Bright—ship, hence for Liverpool, was signalized Feb. 12, lat. 43 10, lon. 45 09.

Foreign Ports.

At Matamoras, Feb. 12, schrs. Valorous and Glen dischg.; Anna Sophia, Davidson, for New-York, ldg.; also brig Lydia H. Cole.

At Alvarado, Mexico, Feb. 7, schr. Flash, Ryan, for New-York in 5 ds.; brig Antonio Matta, Marsh, for do. in 8 ds.

At Mayaguez, P. R., bark Reindeer, for New-York in 2 ds.; schr. Mischief, do. do.

SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS AND ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.

Portability combined with great power in *Field, Marine, Tourists', Opera* and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing results of frequent changes. The above with all articles appertaining to the optical science, from the manufacturer, SEMMONS, Oculist's Optician, No. 669½ Broadway under the Lafarge House.